

R E P O R T S,
PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FROM THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
IN
I R E L A N D.

ACT 46 GEO. III.

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- I. FREE SCHOOLS OF ROYAL FOUNDATION.
 - II. SCHOOLS OF NAVAN AND BALLYROAN, OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION.
 - III. THE PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS.
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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed,
14th April 1809.

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I.

To His Grace CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND, &c.
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A REPORT by the Commissioners for enquiring into
the State of all Schools on PUBLIC or CHARITABLE
Foundations, in Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE the undersigned Commissioners, respectively nominated, appointed, and elected, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the forty-sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to revive and amend an Act made in the Parliament of Ireland, for enabling the Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners for enquiring into the several Funds and Revenues granted for the purposes of Education, and into the State and Condition of all Schools in Ireland;"—in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the said Act, having met, commenced our enquiry with an investigation of the present state of the Funds of "The FREE SCHOOLS OF ROYAL FOUNDATION;" and having examined and enquired into the Annual Value of all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments granted and belonging to these Endowments, and having also examined and enquired into the present state and condition of these Schools, and School-houses, the number of Scholars in said Schools, and into the conduct of the several Masters thereof; and into the amount of the Annual Income, Profits and Salaries paid and payable to them respectively: We beg leave, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, to report to your Grace the result of our enquiries.

The Schools which are the subject of our present Report, namely, the Free Schools of Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Raphoe, Cavan, Banagher and Carysfort, were founded and endowed by King Charles the First, at two different periods.

King Charles, in the second year of his reign, granted very considerable Tracts of Land, lying and being in the Counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Cavan, to the Archbishop of Armagh, and his successors for ever, in Trust, for the sole and proper behoof and use of the respective Masters of five Free Schools in the several Counties and Places mentioned in the Charter.

And afterwards in the fourth year of his reign, in the respective Charters for incorporating the Boroughs of Banagher in the Kings County, and of Carysfort in the County of Wicklow, he granted certain Lands in those counties to the Sovereigns and Burgeses of those Boroughs, and their successors for ever, in Trust, for the only use and behoof of a Schoolmaster to reside and teach in each of those towns.

We now proceed to lay before your Grace, our Report upon each of these Schools in their order: and in our Report upon the present state of them, we have made our Observations, and have suggested such present improvements and future application of the Funds of some of these Schools, as appear to us best calculated to render more effectual the original purposes of these Endowments; these we also submit to your Grace's wisdom and consideration.

SCHOOL OF ARMAGH.

The Lands with which the School of Armagh is endowed, contain, as appears by the last survey, made in the year 1771, fifteen hundred and thirty Acres, English measure, including Roads, Lakes, Rivers, and also about one hundred Acres of Bog. The Lands are situate in the county of Armagh, between the towns of Newry and Armagh. It appears that these Lands produced, in the year 1804, the gross annual rent of eleven hundred and forty-four Pounds ten Shillings and five Pence.

Pence Halfpenny; and that after making certain deductions, amounting to the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine Pounds seven Shillings and eight Pence (the particulars of which are set forth in the Evidence of the Master of the School) the net annual Rent received by the present Master, was nine hundred and seventy-five Pounds two Shillings and ten Pence. It has however been represented to us by the Master, that this rent was likely to rise, from the 1st of May 1806, to the sum of one thousand and forty-three Pounds four Shillings and six Pence Halfpenny net.

These School Lands have been let at different times by the Primate, and by his two immediate predecessors, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 11th and 12th of George the 3d, chapter 17th, to different persons, in Trust, for the Masters of the School; and on the 1st of May 1804, were let in Trust to Hector Graham, Esquire, for twenty-one years, reserving an annual rent of six hundred Pounds for the Master and his successors, during the continuance of that Lease. It appears also, that these Leases have at different times been renewed upon the payment of a fine, at the rate of one hundred Pounds per annum, which fine has been appropriated to the repairs of the Buildings belonging to the Foundation; and that the last renewal made for the present Master, took place in May 1806.

It also appears, that there is a charge upon the Endowment of seven hundred and seventy-one Pounds, to be paid to the representatives of the present Master, being three fourths of the sum of one thousand and seventy-eight Pounds paid by him to his predecessor, Doctor Gruebere, for money expended in building the Master's house. The remaining expence, of erecting the School-house and the other Buildings belonging to the Foundation, was defrayed partly by the Primate Robinson, who advanced three thousand Pounds for that purpose, and partly by Doctor Gruebere, the then Master, who expended the additional sum of one thousand Pounds, in consideration for which he procured the Trust Lease to be made for his benefit.

The Buildings belonging to this Endowment, which were completed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, at an expence of above five thousand Pounds, and which are very spacious and commodious, comprize a School-house, a house for the Master's residence, and offices. The School-house is capable of containing from eighty to an hundred Boarders. These buildings, which are situated near the town of Armagh, are stated to us to be in excellent repair, excepting the flooring of the School-rooms, which is wearing out. There were in January last, eighty-seven Boarders and twenty-nine Day-scholars at the School. The terms for Boarders are, thirty-two Guineas per annum, and six Guineas entrance; and for Day-scholars, four Guineas per annum, and one Guinea entrance.

The present Master, the Reverend Thomas Carpendale, A.M. was appointed by Primate Robinson, in the year 1786, to be Master of the School during good behaviour. He was appointed Master upon the resignation of Doctor Gruebere, who resigned to Mr. Carpendale, upon the condition of receiving two hundred and fifty Pounds per annum during his life. Mr. Carpendale afterwards, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, purchased Doctor Gruebere's interest in his Trust Lease, and paid the sum of two thousand Pounds to Doctor Gruebere for the same. From this period, the Lease has been constantly renewed to Mr. Carpendale's Trustee; and upon the first renewal to him in that year, a fine of six hundred Pounds was paid by Mr. Carpendale to Primate Robinson, six years of the Trust Lease for Doctor Gruebere being then expired.

Mr. Carpendale has four Classical Assistants for his School; the three first at salaries of sixty Pounds per annum each, the fourth at fifty Pounds per annum. The principal Assistant has his board and lodging in the School-house; the other three are provided by the Master with dinner only, and have lodgings in the town.

Mr. Carpendale appears to us to have paid, during the whole time that he has been Master, the closest and most laudable attention to the duties of his School; and no School in this Country maintains a higher reputation than that of Armagh. Mr. Carpendale is one of the Vicars of the Cathedral of Armagh, and has no other church preferment.

DUNGANNON SCHOOL.

The School of Dungannon is endowed with Lands situate about five miles from the town, containing above sixteen hundred Acres english. They are let at present to Undertenants, for fourteen hundred and eighty-one Pounds four Shillings and

and nine Pence per annum, by the Son of the present Master, who holds them under a Trust Lease for his Father's benefit, at the reserved rent of seven hundred and ninety-six Pounds twelve Shillings. Such a Lease appears to have been first granted in the year 1785, when the present Master had the Lands valued at five hundred and seventy Pounds per annum, and procured the Lease for his Trustee from the then Primate, at the reserved rent of four hundred and twenty-seven Pounds ten Shillings, paying a fine of twelve hundred and thirty-five Pounds, which was applied towards building a School-house.

This Lease appears to have been renewed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, at the same reserved rent, and a fine of three hundred and fifty-four Pounds eight Shillings was then paid for the renewal, which is also stated to have been expended on building; it was afterwards renewed every year for four years at the same rent, and a fine at each renewal of twenty-three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence paid.

Of these fines for four years, the two first are also stated to have been applied to the same purpose; of the two last, for the years 1798 and 1799, amounting to forty-six Pounds thirteen and four Pence, we have received no account.

From the year 1799 there was no renewal until the year 1804, when the Lands were new valued by order of the present Primate, and a new Lease granted at the above-mentioned reserved rent of seven hundred and ninety-six Pounds twelve Shillings, on the payment of a fine of six hundred Pounds, which is in the Primate's hands, together with a fine of one hundred and six Pounds four Shillings and three Pence, paid on the renewal of the Lease in one thousand eight hundred and six at the same reserved rent. This last renewal was granted by the Primate, on its being represented to him, that the rent of the Lands had not been raised above the annual gross value set upon them in the year 1804, which was twelve hundred and seventy-four Pounds eleven Shillings and one Penny.

The present Master, the Reverend William Murray, D.D. was appointed by Primate Robinson, during good behaviour, in the year 1778. He states, that he has expended on building a School-house, a House for the Master, and necessary Offices, the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty Pounds twelve Shillings and three Halfpence. Of this sum, sixteen hundred and thirty-six Pounds one Shilling and four Pence appeared to have been produced by the Fines on granting and renewing Leases; nine hundred and nine Pounds twelve Shillings is a charge upon the Endowment, being the amount of two years income, calculated on the first reserved rent of four hundred and twenty-seven Pounds ten Shillings; to which is added the value of the demesne Lands (as they are called) of nine Acres and sixteen Perches near the House, and estimated at twenty-seven Pounds six Shillings per annum. The Balance of Expenditure in favour of the Master appears from this Statement to be five hundred and seventy-four Pounds eighteen Shillings and nine Pence Halfpenny; but to this balance he relinquished his claim, on the grant of the new Lease in the year one thousand eight hundred and four.

The School-house is stated to be capable of accommodating sixty-four Boarders, and to be at present in exceeding good repair. The School-room and Play-ground appear to be too small, the dimensions of the former being thirty-six feet by twenty, and the latter containing a space of only sixty yards by forty-four.

There were in January last, twenty-seven Boarders in the House (exclusive of four who had been some time absent on account of sickness) and twelve Day-scholars. The terms for Boarders are twenty-six Guineas per annum, and five Guineas entrance; and for Day-scholars a Guinea per quarter, and a Guinea entrance. There are usually two Classical Assistants in the School, to whom the Master pays fifty Pounds per annum, with diet and lodging in the house.

Dofter Murray states, that he has always attended in person the duties of his School, and that he has no church preferment.

It is necessary however to add, that from age and the decay of his memory, he is at present, and appears for some time to have been wholly inadequate to the conduct of such a Seminary; and we think it our duty to recommend that measures should be taken immediately for procuring a more efficient Master.

ENNISKILLEN SCHOOL.

The School Lands of Enniskillen School appear, by a survey taken in the year 1795, to contain about three thousand three hundred and sixty Acres English, of which

which two thousand five hundred and forty-eight are arable and pasture, and are situated about six or eight miles from the town; there is no Lease of them at present in existence, nor has been since the appointment of the present Master, the Reverend Robert Burrowes, D.D.; the Tenants pay their rents according to a letting made by the late Master's brother, who held the Lands under a Trust Lease for his, the Master's benefit, granted by the then Primate (Newcome) at the reserved rent of eight hundred Pounds per annum, with a covenant for renewal fines, at the rate of one hundred per annum; they were then let to Undertenants for fourteen hundred and sixty-one Pounds per annum, which is the rent now paid; but the Trust Lease having been surrendered before the appointment of the present Master, the Leases to the Undertenants of course became void, and no new ones have been since granted.

Doctor Burrowes states, that if they were now to be let, there would be a considerable rise of rent. His appointment is dated January the 24th, 1798, and is during pleasure. He receives the whole of the Rents, together with ten Pounds per annum for a house in Enniskillen, which was the old School-house; and £.5. per annum paid by Lord Enniskillen.

The new School-house is a spacious building, capable of accommodating seventy Boarders, and is stated to be in good repair. There is a Demesne of thirty-three acres attached to the house, not included in the survey. There is a charge upon the Endowment for building, of thirteen hundred Pounds, being half of the original charge of two years income expended by the last Master but one (Mr. Noble). The number of Boarders at the School in January last, was sixty-five, and of Day-scholars from twelve to sixteen. The terms for Boarders are thirty-two Guineas per annum, and six Guineas entrance; and for Day-scholars six Guineas, and one Guinea and a half entrance.

Doctor Burrowes states, that he has presented a Memorial to the Primate, for permission to build considerable additions to the House and Offices, which his Grace is disposed to grant, with leave to charge the usual proportion of the sum laid out on the succeeding masters.

Doctor Burrowes has three Classical Assistants (who all live in the School-house) and pays the first £.100. per annum, and the other two £.40. each. He has constantly attended in person to the duties of the School, which he appears to have discharged with equal diligence and ability, and the School is accordingly, and has been since his appointment, in considerable reputation. Doctor Burrowes had till lately the Living of Cappagh in the Diocese of Derry, which he has recently exchanged for that of Drumragh in the same Diocese (both in the presentation of Trinity College Dublin, of which he had formerly been Fellow). He resigned the Archdeaconry of Ferns, on his being appointed Master of the School of Enniskillen.

The Endowment of this School is unquestionably much too large to be enjoyed by the Master alone; when the Lands are new let, (as it appears to us they ought to be) there is little doubt of their producing two thousand Pounds per annum and upwards. A quarter of this sum would, in our opinion, be a sufficient allowance to the Head Master. Another quarter, we think, would be advantageously applied to the foundation of Second and Third Masterships, at three hundred and two hundred Pounds per annum. A great part of the remainder should, in our opinion, be employed in the maintenance of Scholars on the Foundation, agreeably to the original intention in the establishment of these Institutions, which are expressly denominated "Free Schools." A plan for this purpose had been submitted to the late Government of Ireland, by Doctor Burrowes, who is willing, on the ground of implied future compensation, that a part of his present Income should be so applied. Such a plan on a larger scale should, we think, be digested and prepared before another vacancy of the Mastership, and adopted on the appointment of the next Master; it should be so limited however, as to leave a sufficient Fund for the Repairs of the School-house, and perhaps for the erection of other Buildings as they should be found wanting. In the meantime it may be worth consideration, whether Doctor Burrowes's plan, with such modifications as might adapt it for further extension and permanent establishment, should not be immediately carried into execution, as the commencement of a system hereafter to be introduced, as circumstances will allow, into all the other Schools of Royal Foundation. The establishment of Second and Third Masterships, we also consider to be of indispensable necessity in the other Schools; the present condition and appointments

appointments of Under Teachers in *all* of them without exception, are such as must ever discourage men of real merit and liberal minds from engaging in that occupation. We need not urge the importance of such men being employed in the under departments of every Classical School, as well for the purpose of effectual instruction as to supply a succession of well qualified Head Masters; and we are persuaded the acknowledged inferiority of the Grammar Schools in Ireland to those of the Sister Island, is to be ascribed to no other circumstance so much, as to the deficiency of those who are usually engaged as Assistants and employed in teaching the Rudiments of Classical Learning. The Head Masters of some of our great Schools, are men of eminent literature and talents, and only want the assistance of properly qualified Teachers (which on the present system they are not able to procure) to raise their Schools to as high and well deserved reputation as any in England. The Funds of others of the Royal Schools (especially if relieved from the Trust Leases) would also be adequate to the maintenance of Foundation Scholars.

RAPHOE SCHOOL.

The Lands belonging to the School of Raphoe, are situate in the western part of the county of Donegal, fifteen miles from Raphoe, and four from the town of Donegal, on the great road from Londonderry to Sligo.

By a survey produced to us, it appears, that the Lands contain five thousand nine hundred and forty-six Acres, of which number, eleven hundred and fourteen are profitable, the remainder Bogs and Mountain. These Lands abound with Limestone; and it is stated to us, that the arable parts are tilled as much as they will bear, without greater efforts to manure them than the Tenants, who are poor and very numerous, are disposed to make.

The Reverend James Irwin, A.B. is the present Master. He was appointed by Government in the month of September 1796, during pleasure.

We find that in November 1798, he let the Lands which constitute the Endowment of the School, for ten years (provided his Incumbency should so long continue) to one hundred and thirty Tenants, at the yearly rent of six hundred and thirty-nine Pounds. Two farms, producing ninety Pounds per annum, and included in the above, are let by him during his Incumbency.

Mr. Irwin has stated, that his predecessor leased these Lands, sometime after his appointment in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, at the yearly rent of three hundred and twenty-eight Pounds; he thinks the Lands at present worth seven hundred and fifty Pounds per annum, yet he collects the present rent with difficulty, on account of the number and poverty of the Tenants. Mr. Irwin receives the whole of the Rents, and there is at present no charge upon the Endowment.

The School-house, which is in the town of Raphoe, can at present accommodate forty Boarders, and, when certain improvements which are intended by the Master shall be completed, will, as he informed us, be capable of accommodating seventy. The Master further stated to us, that he has memorialled for the expenditure of twelve hundred Pounds upon additional buildings, repairs and alterations, having found the House and Offices in a ruinous state, from ten years non-residence of his predecessor; and that he has already expended a thousand Pounds in improvements, and proposes to complete those intended, in the course of the present summer.

Mr. Irwin has also stated, that the House, Offices, Garden and Play-ground do not occupy an entire acre; and that the Play-ground does not contain more than half a rood. This, in our opinion, should be enlarged; but as there is no Land appertaining to the Endowment in the town of Raphoe, and as the site of the School-house is encompassed by roads, and by the offices and farm-yard of the Sec-house of Raphoe, the Master thinks an enlargement of the Play-ground cannot be easily effected.

The number of Mr. Irwin's Scholars, when we examined him in January last, was thirty-five: of these, eight only were Boarders in the School-house; the remainder were boarded either in the town, or at Farmers houses in the vicinity, where the terms are cheaper. Three of his Scholars, included in the above number, are instructed *gratis*. The terms of this School are twenty-six Guineas per annum for board and tuition, and five Guineas entrance; and four Guineas per annum, and one Guinea

Guinea entrance for Day-scholars. There is but one regular Usher, at a salary of thirty Pounds per annum only; and Mr. Irwin states, that three of his Sons, who have entered College, assist him as Ushers, in their turns.

Mr. Irwin has two Church preferments, that of Castle Connor in the Diocese of Ossory, and the Living of Almoritia in the Diocese of Meath. He states, that he attends sedulously and constantly to the duties of his School, and that it is increasing.

CAVAN SCHOOL.

It appears by a survey made in the year 1805, during the administration and by direction of Earl Hardwicke, that the Lands granted for the endowment of the School of Cavan consist of 570 Acres two Roods and seventeen Perches Irish plantation measure, situate in the county of Cavan near the town, and part of them within three quarters of a mile of it; these Lands, as it has been stated to us, were let by Doctor Cottingham, the late Master, at the annual rent of five hundred and thirty-six Pounds eight Shillings; and the present value of the Lands is about nine hundred Pounds per annum.

We find there never has been any School-house belonging to the Endowment, nor is any part of the School Lands well adapted to such a purpose. A School was kept by Doctor Cottingham, or those employed by him, in a house rented by him, and since converted into a barrack. In fact there has been no efficient Schoolmaster, since the death of a Mr. Arbuthnot, an Usher employed by Doctor Cottingham. Mr. Arbuthnot died in June 1803. Doctor Cottingham's age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of personal attendance to the duties of his School for many years previous to his death, which took place on the 25th of March 1804.

It appears, that on the 21st of March 1806, the Reverend John Moore, A.M. was appointed Master of this School by the Earl of Hardwicke, subject to certain conditions, contained in an Agreement dated the 20th of March 1806, and which is set forth in his Evidence. By the terms of this agreement, Mr. Moore was to receive three hundred Pounds per annum out of the Rents for his own use, and an hundred Pounds per annum for the salary of an Assistant, from the 25th of March 1806. It was stipulated with Mr. Moore, that the Arrears from the death of Doctor Cottingham until his appointment, and also the Surplus of the Rents at which the Lands were then let, as well as of the improved Rent upon any new letting, over and above the said allowance of four hundred Pounds per annum, should be applied towards forming a Fund for building a proper School-house upon such site as should be approved of. It appears, that on the 25th of March 1806, there was due by the several Tenants on the Lands, the sum of one thousand and seventy-two Pounds sixteen Shillings, being two years Rent, according to the rate at which they were let by Doctor Cottingham. We find that of this arrear only three hundred and sixty-two Pounds nine Shillings and three Halfpence was collected on the 10th of January last, the day on which Mr. Moore was examined by the Commissioners; and a sum of four hundred and thirty-eight Pounds nineteen Shillings and four Pence Halfpenny since. These two sums, of three hundred and sixty-one Pounds nine Shillings and three Halfpence, and four hundred and thirty-eight Pounds nineteen Shillings and four Pence Halfpenny, (subject to the deductions of Agent's fees) have been received by the present Master. It does not, however, appear that any sum has been as yet paid towards the Fund intended to be created for building of a School-house; but the Master has stated to us that he considers himself as holding the sum received, in trust for that purpose, in the event of the agreement of the 20th of March being enforced.

We find that no new agreement was made with the Tenants in possession, for the first two years and upwards after the death of Doctor Cottingham, but that from the 1st of May 1806, they agreed to pay annual Rents, amounting to seven hundred and sixty-five Pounds seven Shillings and eleven Pence, until the Rent at which the Lands were to be let on lease could be finally settled.

The Lands, according to the evidence given before us, are at present in a very wretched state, which has been imputed to the uncertainty of the tenure; Doctor Cottingham's life, on the expiration of which the Leases determined, having for thirty years back been deemed extremely precarious.

From the foregoing statement it appears, that there was a gross sum of one thousand and seventy Pounds sixteen Shillings (subject to deductions for Agency) payable

payable by the Tenants on the twenty-fifth of March 1806, and applicable to the Fund to be set apart for building a School-house; and that on the first of May 1807, a further sum of three hundred and sixty-five Pounds seven Shillings and eleven Pence (subject to like deductions) became due and applicable to the increase of the same Fund; making together the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-eight Pounds three Shillings and eleven Pence: and further, that from the 1st of May 1807, about four hundred Pounds annually will be applicable to the same purpose. But as a large sum of money, probably not less than five thousand Pounds, will be required to erect a School-house, Dwelling-house for the Master, and Apartments for the accommodation of Boarders, suitable to such an Endowment, the period at which the Revenues of the School can be rendered effectual for the purposes for which they were granted, must be very remote, if no other mode shall be resorted to, to create a Building Fund, besides that of the annual accumulation of the surplus Rents.

The mode pointed out by the Act of the 11th and 12th George the 3d, is certainly liable to considerable objections.

First, the difficulty of ascertaining the proper Rent to be referred to the Master and his Successors, in such a way as to preclude litigation, or prejudice to the Funds of the School.

Secondly, the uncertainty of the Fund arising from Fines on renewal, which by said Act are made applicable to repairs and building. For if the persons taking such Leases are bound by a covenant to renew, the covenant must be reciprocal, and the fine a stipulated sum, which in the event of a rise in the value of the Lands would be prejudicial to the interests of the Endowment; if, on the other hand, they are not so bound, the renewal being then optional, the Fund applicable by the Act for repairs may be suspended for twenty-one years.

However, as the law stands at present, no other mode occurs for raising the sum necessary for building, except that of a Trust Lease, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act above-mentioned. It may, however, be here necessary to remark, that the law in this respect may require some revision, and is in other respects extremely defective, so far as these Schools are concerned, there being no Visitors appointed to inspect them, and no effectual power lodged any where to controul or regulate the application of the revenues of these Endowments for the advancement of education; the whole of the Rents, where no Trust Lease has been made, and the Rent referred to the Master and his Successors, where such a Trust Lease has been executed, being the sole property of the Master on his appointment.

As the Endowment of Cavan School is now circumstanced, and in consequence of the difficulties under which the present Master will labour, should a Trust Lease be thought advisable, we would recommend that only one hundred Pounds per annum should at present be appropriated for the salary of an Assistant for the School; but at a future period, we think, a second and a third Assistant may be deemed advisable, at such suitable salaries as the Funds of this Endowment may be then able to bear.

BANAGHER SCHOOL.

King Charles the First, by a Charter bearing date the sixteenth of September, in the fourth year of his reign, granted to the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough of Banagher, and their Successors for ever, certain Lands in the Kings County, particularly described in the Charter, and containing in the whole two hundred Acres of Arable Land and Pasture, and eighty-five Acres of Wood and Moor, to the only use and behoof of such Schoolmaster as the Lord Deputy or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland should from time to time appoint to reside and teach in the said town of Banagher; and for want of such Schoolmaster there to be appointed as aforesaid, then to the use of the Sovereign, and Burgesses, and their Successors for ever, towards the maintenance of a Free School in the said town of Banagher, and of such Schoolmaster as they or the greatest number of them shall appoint, until another Schoolmaster shall be appointed by the Lord Deputy.

The Lands belonging to this School are situate in the Barony of Eglish, between four and eight miles from the town of Banagher; they were let in the year 1799, by the Honourable and Reverend Richard Ponsonby, the late Master, at the yearly Rent of one hundred and sixty-five Pounds thirteen Shillings.

There is not, nor has there been at any time, that we can discover, any School-house belonging to the Endowment, nor does it appear that any School has been kept at Banagher for several years. Upon our referring to the Examination of the Reverend Richard Warburton, a former Master, taken in the year 1782, before the Commissioners then appointed to enquire into the state of the Funds granted for the purposes of Education in Ireland, we find that great encroachments had been made on the School Lands; and that at the time of said examination, their contents were reduced from two hundred and eighty-five Acres, the number mentioned in the Charter, to two hundred and four.

The present Master, the Reverend Thomas Morris, A. M. was appointed by patent during pleasure, on the 18th of September 1806.

Mr. Morris, by our order, caused a survey of the Lands to be made in June last, by which it appears, that the School Lands at present consist of only two hundred and eight Acres thirty-two Perches; so that nearly seventy-seven Acres of the original grant are now lost to this Endowment by the encroachments of the neighbouring Landholders, and by the negligence of former Masters.

Mr. Morris has stated to us, that he has taken two contiguous houses in the town of Banagher, at a rent of one hundred and fifty-six Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence, which is nearly equal to the present annual produce of the Lands. These houses, which he has taken for the temporary accommodation of himself and his Scholars, he has represented as well calculated for the purposes of a School, being a spacious concern, with an extensive rear, a garden, and three acres of land adjoining, and of which a lease for ever has been promised him. But as this contract is the mere private agreement of the Master, and as the Endowment is but small, and as this Foundation is not included in the Act of Parliament, that authorizes the making a Trust Lease for the purpose of raising a sum of money for building, it seems a matter worthy of the consideration of your Grace, whether, in order to give efficacy and permanence to this Establishment, it would not be advisable to assist the Master in purchasing this concern, or obtaining a lease for ever of it, in order that it may be made the School-house of the Endowment: And we beg leave to recommend Mr. Morris's * Memorial to the Primate, stating the difficulties under which he labours, to the consideration of your Grace.

* See Appen-
dix.

CARYSFORT SCHOOL.

The School of Carysfort in the County of Wicklow was founded also by King Charles the First, who in the fourth year of his reign, by a Charter dated the 21st of August, granted to the Sovereign and Burgeſſes of the town of Carysfort two hundred Acres of Arable Land, and ninety-seven Acres of Bog and Mountain, to the only use of such Schoolmaster as the Deputy or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland shall appoint to reside and teach in the said town of Carysfort.

The present Master, the Reverend Sir Thomas Foster, Barronet, was appointed on the eighteenth of March one thousand eight hundred and six, by patent, during good behaviour. The Lands were let on the eleventh of April one thousand eight hundred and five, by the late Master, the Reverend Henry Lambert Bayley, for the term of thirty-one years, from the twenty-fifth of March preceding (provided his interest lasted so long) to one Tenant, of the name of Andrew Carter, at the yearly rent of one hundred Pounds, with a covenant to accept of eighty Pounds per annum in lieu of said hundred, provided a Free School be kept on said Lands by the Tenant.

These Lands are situate near the town of Carysfort, in the parish of Rathdrum and county of Wicklow. It appears by a survey made in May last by our order, that the Lands contain eighty-two Acres under Meadow and Tillage, and two hundred Acres of coarse Pasture and Mountain; making together three hundred and thirty-six Acres, being thirty-nine more than is mentioned in the Grant.

There has never been any School-house or Residence for the Master attached to this Endowment; there is an old School-room, which about fifty Boys attend in summer, but not above a dozen in winter.

It further appears, that Sir Thomas Foster has two Church Livings, one is the Diocese of Armagh, and the other in the Diocese of Dublin, contiguous to the School Lands of Carysfort, but does not attend the duties of the School in person, nor reside at Carysfort.

We trust that no instance will occur in future, of any persons being appointed to be Masters of Public Schools, or being suffered to continue to hold those situations, unless they reside and discharge the duties thereof in person.

The mode in which the Income of this Endowment could be best applied, seems to be the establishment of a large Day School for the Instruction of the Poor; the Funds would be sufficient for the payment of a Master, and for supplying the School with Books and Stationary, and also for keeping any School-house and School-room, which may be erected, in proper repair; and a small sum would be sufficient to provide the necessary accommodation for the Residence of the Master, and the reception of his Day-scholars. But the present Revenues of the School do not appear adequate to such a supply.

WILLIAM ARMAGH. (L.S.)

GEO. HALL PROVOST. (L.S.)

Council Chamber,
9th July 1807. JA^s VERSCHOYLE, (L.S.)
Dean of St. Patrick's.

RICH^d LOVELL EDGEWORTH. (L.S.)

JA^s WHITELAW, (L.S.)
Vicar of St Catherine.

WILLIAM DISNEY. (L.S.)

A Correct Copy,
J. Cornille,
Sec^y to the Commissioners.

APPENDIX.

A Copy of the MEMORIAL of the Reverend Thomas Morris, Master of the School of Banagher, to his Grace the Primate of all Ireland.

To His Grace the Primate of all Ireland; The Humble Memorial of the Reverend Thomas Morris, Master of the School of Banagher,

Sheweth,

THAT Memorialist was by your Grace, in the month of September Last, nominated to the Mastership of the School of Banagher, vacant by the resignation of the Honorable and Reverend Richard Parsons.

That Memorialist, anxious to evince the sincerity of his zeal to carry your Grace's wishes for the efficient establishment of a School on the Foundation into immediate execution, employed his utmost diligence in endeavours to procure a house sufficiently large and commodious for that purpose, but for several months without success.

That he has at length succeeded in obtaining (under a promise of a Lease for ever) a spacious and commodious concern, in a truly eligible situation in the town of Banagher, consisting of two contiguous Houses, with an extensive River and excellent Garden, and a Field containing nearly three Acres adjoining, at a rent of one hundred a year for the one, and fifty Guineas a year for the other, making an annual rent of one hundred and fifty-six Pounds seventeen Shillings and Sixpence, nearly absorbing the whole of the Income arising from the Endowment, which is but £. 165. 15s. 6d. yearly.

That Memorialist was induced to enter into an engagement so hazardous to a person totally destitute of private resources, or any other means of subsistence, save what arised from the Endowment, and a Salary of £. 50. per annum, as well by his hope of recommending himself to your Grace's approbation, as by an expectation he was led to form, that the income of the Lands would be considerably increased on the termination of the former tenure. That he advertised the Lands, for the additional purpose of receiving proposals and ascertaining their value, for the information of the Commissioners of Education. That a principal Tenant, a Mr. Melloy, who held eighty-nine Acres of the best quality amongst them, at a rent of 17s. an Acre, under a Lease executed to him in the year 1799 by the Honorable and Reverend Richard Parsons, your Memorialist's predecessor, for twenty-one years, * provided he had a right in law to bind his successors, and not otherwise, refused to surrender the Land, or renew with Memorialist, alleging, by advice (as Memorialist has been informed) of Counsellors John Parsons, that his Lease is good in law. That others of the Tenants who held under similar

Landes, and had been induced to give them up, and enter into a new agreement with Memorialist, have been encouraged, by the example of Mr. Melloy, to manifest a spirit of resistance to his claim, by which Memorialist is menaced with a vexatious and expensive course of litigation, which, under the circumstances of his present heavy engagement, and subject to all the certain Expenses and uncertain Returns of a School, he is unable to sustain, while his attention is liable to be materially distracted and drawn away from the due and faithful discharge of its important duties.

"That Memorialist begs leave further to state to your Grace, that without taking into the account the great expense of furnishing and fitting out a House for the purpose of a School, he has incurred a heavy Debt in the permanent improvement of it, in uniting the two Houses, in building an Oven and Laundry, in building ninety-four perches of a Wall, of five feet high, for the purpose of enclosing a Plot of Ground for Play, and in various other necessary improvements, (as may appear to your Grace from the proper documents) by which a sum of no less than £. 115. has been consumed.

"That Memorialist, finding himself unable to venture on the expense of converting one of the Offices belonging to the concerns, which is most desirably circumstanced for such a purpose, into a School-room, has been obliged to appropriate one of the principal rooms of the house to the use of the School (which has already opened) which has been productive of serious inconvenience, the quantity of accommodation for Pupils being thereby sensibly reduced, and the School exposed to the tumult and disturbance of a street, the house being a single house, and affording no remote apartments.

"Memorialist has procured a Plan and Estimate of the School, which he proposes to lay before your Grace, if required, in the humble hope that your Grace will be pleased to take the abovesetioned particulars into your consideration, and recommend to the Board of Education to adopt such measures for affording relief to Memorialist, as may be judged most expedient, and also for purchasing the House, and declaring it free over the School-house of Banagher, which Memorialist shall be obliged to keep in order, (subject to dilapidations) for his successors, who will thus be saved from the embarrasments and inconveniences which Memorialist has experienced.

"And Memorialist will ever most humbly pray.

(Signed) "THEO^o MORRIS."

II.

To His Grace CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND and LENOX,
&c. &c. &c. Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The SECOND REPORT of the Commissioners for
enquiring into the State of all Schools on PUBLIC or
CHARITABLE Foundations, in Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE the undersigned Commissioners for enquiring into the several Funds and Revenues granted for the purpose of Education, and into the State and Condition of all Schools on Public and Charitable Foundations in Ireland, beg leave to report to your Grace, the result of our enquiries into the present state of the Schools of Navan and Ballyroan, of private foundation.

The Schools of Navan and Ballyroan were founded by Alderman John Preston of the City of Dublin, who in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-six, executed a Deed, conveying the Lands of Cappaloughlin in the Queens County, containing about seven hundred and ninety Acres, and which he then estimated at about eighty Pounds per annum, to certain persons, their heirs and assigns for ever, in Trust, to pay a Schoolmaster of the Protestant Religion, resident and living in the town of Navan in the county of Meath, the yearly sum of thirty-five Pounds; and also to pay a like Schoolmaster, resident and living in the town of Ballyroan in the Queens County, the yearly sum of twenty-five Pounds; and also to pay the sum of twenty Pounds yearly to the Hospital of King Charles the 1st, in Oxmantown, Dublin; the nomination of the said Schoolmasters to be in his eldest son, and his heirs male, and the trustees and their heirs, or the major part of them for ever; and in case of the rents of the said Lands increasing, the overplus to be disposed of, by the same persons or the major part of them, for the convenience of the said Schools, or such other pious uses as the same persons or the major part of them shall from time to time appoint.

It appears that the Lands belonging to this Endowment were let in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, under an Order of the Court of Chancery, for twenty-one years, at four hundred and thirty-one Pounds eight Shillings and nine Pence Halfpenny per annum; and that the Disbursements for each School, as settled in the year 1776 by a decree of the then Chancellor, Lord Lifford, were as follows:

For NAVAN School.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to the Master - -	105	0	0
D ^r - to the Usher - -	40	0	0
D ^r - to a Writing-master	15	0	0
Rent of School-house - -	38	10	0
Premiums - - - - -	4	11	0
	£. 203	1	0

For BALLYROAN School.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to the Master - -	75	0	0
D ^r - to the Usher - -	35	0	0
D ^r - to a Writing-master	15	0	0
Rent of House * - - -	11	0	0
Premiums - - - - -	4	11	0
	£. 140	11	0

By referring to documents laid before the former Commissioners for enquiring into the state of Schools in Ireland, it appears, that a Mr. Jones had been appointed Agent and receiver of the Rents of the Lands about the year 1764; that in the year 1765 the Lands had been let for six hundred and ninety-two Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence; but that previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, they had fallen to so low a rent as three hundred and eighty-three Pounds sixteen Shillings and eight Pence; and in the year 1784 they

* This is now increased to £. 28 s. 9d.

were set by a Master in Chancery for two hundred and eleven Pounds per annum, which Lease was broke the same year by the Chancellor.

No increase appears to have been made before the year 1776 to the allowances of the Masters, and a considerable saving was reported by the Agent to have accrued, of which eight hundred and seventy Pounds had been put to interest, as he alleged, on good security. But this sum, together with the further savings from the year 1784 to 1793 (when Mr. Jones was removed, on an application from Mr. Preston to the then Chancellor, Lord Clare) and a sum of above two thousand Pounds of arrears of rent, and other losses by Tenants, has been irrecoverably lost to the Charity, Mr. Jones having since his removal died insolvent, and without any property that could be attached. It further appears that upwards of two thousand eight hundred Pounds of the Funds of this Charity had been consumed in law expences, incurred by suits in Chancery concerning the right of appointing to the Schools. The affairs of this Charity are still before that Court, where it is a perpetual cause, but not now attended with any expence, except on settling the Accounts, which is now done annually by the present Agent, M. L. M^r Causland, Esq. and, as he states, at a very trifling cost.

The Lease of the School Lands made in one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, having expired in one thousand eight hundred and five, the Lands were new set by order of the Court, from May one thousand eight hundred and six, to the highest bidder, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of fourteen hundred and sixty-five Pounds fifteen Shillings. No new application of this great increase of income has yet been made; a balance of four hundred and thirty-one Pounds fourteen Shillings and one Penny being stated by the present Agent to have been due to his father, the late Receiver, at the expiration of the former Lease, for money paid by him in advance on account of the salaries of the Masters, and other expences of the Schools; this balance it appears would be paid off by the first half-year's rents due in November last, which had not yet been received. From that time there will be an annual surplus of nearly one thousand Pounds.

NAVAN SCHOOL.

It appears that the Reverend Joseph Preston was appointed Master of this School in March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, by his Brother (now Lord Tara) and Lord Ludlow. He held the appointment till within a month of the time of his examination before the Commissioners, but never discharged the duties of it in person. His Usher, the Reverend Mr. Toomey, has been the ostensible Master, and has resided in the School-house since the year 1794; he has regularly received the Usher's salary of £.40. per annum, and for the last year has also received the Writing-master's salary of £.15. there being no Boys at the School, as he states, who learn to write. He has only five Scholars, all Protestants, and never had more than seven. The School-house is not capable of accommodating Boarders, and is in but indifferent repair. It appears from the evidence of the Reverend Doctor Beaufort, that the Corporation of Navan in the year 1776 made a Grant under their Seal of thirty Acres of the Commons of Navan to the School, on which it was proposed, that a School-house should be erected out of the savings of the Endowment: the loss of those savings, and the other instances of misconduct and mismanagement of the Funds, may well account for this Grant never having been actually fulfilled and being still withheld. Since the resignation of Mr. Preston, the Reverend Francis D. Hamilton was appointed Master by Lord Tara, on the 30th June 1807. It does not appear to us, that he either intends to discharge the duty of the School in person, or has ever been engaged in such a duty; nor indeed in its present state, is there any employment for him, or sufficient for the Usher, who appears to us to be both willing and able to instruct a greater number than have ever been under his tuition. We are of opinion, notwithstanding, that an effective Classical School might be established at Navan, and would be highly advantageous, if the grant of Land by the Corporation were carried into effect; if the surplus of the new appropriation to be made of the Endowment were to accumulate as a Fund for building thereon, and a Master properly qualified placed at the head of the establishment. But whether these measures should be found practicable or not, it appears to us that a respectable English School should be immediately established, under a Master with a liberal salary, who should be capable of teaching mercantile Arithmetic, Geography, and other useful branches of Education for the Middling Classes, and should be obliged to teach the poorer Children

Children at very low prices, as the reason stated for there being no Writing Scholars at present in the School, was, that they could be taught for less elsewhere, viz. in a Roman Catholic Seminary.

BALLYROAN SCHOOL.

The present Master of Ballyroan School is the Reverend Joseph Preston, who was appointed to it in July 1794, by his Brother, now Lord Tara. He has never discharged the duty of the School himself, any more than his predecessor, a Mr. Hood. An Usher employed by the latter, kept the School, and was continued by Mr. Preston. Upon his death, about two years ago, no new Usher was appointed, but the School was kept by the Writing-master, who appears to have received the Usher's salary, but to have been wholly unqualified for the office. Another Usher, Mr. Arthur Hutchinson, has been lately appointed, whom we have examined, and find to have been employed as a Classical Teacher in other Schools, and believe to be moderately well qualified; he is to receive the salary as Usher, of £.35. and the profits of the Children's Tuition. The number at present in the School is stated to be about fifty, the greater part Roman Catholics, of whom eleven are learning Latin. The rate of Tuition depends on the circumstances of their parents; the highest is half a Guinea per quarter, the lowest half a Crown; but there are seven or eight who are taught *gratis*. The Writing-master is stated to teach Accounts, Mensuration, and other branches of Mathematics; the Usher states that he reads Prayers every morning to the Protestant Scholars, and teaches them Dr. Man's Catechism. Mr. Preston has visited the School five or six times since his (the Usher's) appointment, and supplied the Children with Books. The Rent of the School-house, which is tolerably large, but thatched, is £.28. 8s. 9d. and is paid, with the Taxes, out of the Funds of the Charity.

We need not observe to your Grace on the shameful abuses in these two Establishments; which, however they may have occasionally been enquired into, and in some instances corrected by the Court of Chancery, appear to us to require a more efficient and particular superintendence. The Masters salary for both Schools, amounting to £.180. per annum, has been received for thirteen years by a gentleman who never taught a single Scholar in either; and though there is no reason to apprehend any mismanagement of the Funds by the present Agent, and though the last letting of the Lands appears to have been conducted with proper attention, we are of opinion that the present situation of the concerns of this Charity, under the direction of the Court of Chancery (before which they were first brought by an information filed in the year 1735, and in which Court they are still, as already stated, a perpetual cause) is not favourable to an active and sufficient controul over the conduct either of the Agent or the Masters, and other persons employed in the Schools.

(Signed) W. ARMAGH. (L.S.)
GEO. HALL PROVOST. (L.S.)
JA^S. VERSCHOYLE, (L.S.)
Dean of S' Patrick's.
JA^S. WHITELAW. (L.S.)
WILLIAM DISNEY. (L.S.)
R. L. EDGEWORTH. (L.S.)

Council-Chamber,
Dublin Castle,
23d July 1807.

A correct Copy,
John Cornille,
Sec^y to the Commissioners.

III.

To His Grace CHARLES Duke of RICHMOND and LENOX
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

The THIRD REPORT of the Commissioners for
enquiring into the State of all Schools on PUBLIC or
CHARITABLE Foundations, in Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE the undersigned Commissioners for enquiring into the several Funds and Revenues granted for the purposes of Education, and into the State and Condition of all Schools on Public and Charitable Foundations in Ireland, have thought it necessary to prefix to our Report upon the present State of "The PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS," some account of the Origin, Object, and Progress of those Schools, as well as of their Conduct and Management, which we therefore beg leave to submit to your Grace in the following Statement :

The Charter.

The Charter for establishing Protestant Schools in Ireland, was granted by his late Majesty George the second, in the year 1733, on the "Petition of the principal Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of Ireland, setting forth the gross ignorance, disaffection and want of civilization that prevailed among the Popish Inhabitants, who in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, were stated as far exceeding the Protestants in number ; and praying the incorporation of a Society for establishing and maintaining a sufficient number of English Protestant Schools in proper situations, as one of the most effectual means of converting and civilizing the Irish natives ; and in which the Children of the Poor might be instructed *gratis* in the English tongue, and the fundamental principles of true religion and loyalty. The Charter, after reciting the above particulars, proceeds to nominate and appoint the Persons who are to compose a Society incorporated for erecting, maintaining and supporting, in such places as they shall judge to be most convenient and necessary, such and so many English Protestant Schools as they shall think proper, with power to appoint fit Persons to be Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses of the same, who shall instruct the Children of the Popish and other poor Natives in the English tongue, in the principles of the Protestant religion, in reading, writing and arithmetic, and such other parts of learning as to the Society shall seem meet, and bring them up in virtue and industry, and cause them to be instructed in husbandry and housewifery, or in trades or manufactures, or other manual occupations ; for which the Society are to provide them with all necessary utensils and materials, as also with bibles and common prayer books, and other proper books, and to give them encouragements by providing clothes, diet, and lodging, for such of them as to the Society shall seem meet, until they shall judge them fit to be put out to trades or services, or other employments ; and to allow the Masters and Mistresses such yearly wages or salaries as shall seem reasonable, together with the benefit of school-houses, dwelling-houses, gardens, fields, and other the accommodations for the purposes aforesaid : It further directs that a Committee of fifteen Members of the Society, chosen annually, shall carry into execution all orders, rules and directions made at the General Meetings, to be held quarterly or oftener ; and provides for the admission of new Members into the Society, viz. such as being Protestants shall become subscribers or benefactors to the funds thereof. And for enabling the Society to carry these objects into effect, it makes them and their successors forever capable of receiving and enjoying lands, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, not exceeding the clear yearly value of two thousand Pounds, and to take and receive any sums of money, goods, or chattels that shall be given or bequeathed to them by any Persons or Bodies Corporate who shall be capable of making such gifts or bequests.

* See Appendix, No. 11.

The Charter was opened the 6th of February 1733-4 in the Council Chamber of the Castle of Dublin, in the presence of the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and many of the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy; and a subscription was immediately entered into, and afterwards carried on both in England and Ireland, by which the Society was enabled to found one School in the course of the following year; it was placed at Castle-Dermot, in the county of Kildare, in acknowledgement of the munificence of the then Earl of Kildare, who, in addition to his original subscription of five hundred Pounds, engaged to endow it with a grant of twenty Acres of Land. Three other Schools were founded in the year 1735, one in 1736, and three in 1737. In fixing on the sites of these and of their other Schools in general, the Society appears to have been determined partly by the presumed necessity for them in every Popish districts, and partly by the offers of Protestant landholders to endow them with Lands, not only for building on, but for the maintenance and support of the Schools, and to afford opportunities for instructing and exercising the Boys in agriculture and gardening. Such endowments were in general made by leases renewable for ever, or on very long tenures, and at very low rents (on the condition however of reverting to the grantors and their heirs, if the Schools should be discontinued, or not kept up to the original establishment); and the Lands annexed to each School are held under the Society by the Masters at an advanced rent, but usually far below the real value, so as to form a considerable part of their income. The Protestant gentry and clergy in the neighbourhood of each School usually contributed to its support by annual subscriptions; the average of these and other subscriptions for the first four years, (which, with the profit rents already mentioned, were then the only funds of the Society) amounted to about sixteen hundred Pounds per annum. Of this sum, the greater part was raised in England, where a Society was formed for the purpose of procuring such contributions, and which subsisted for many years, under the name of "The Corresponding Society."—In the year 1738, His Majesty George the Second, having on an Address from the Society been graciously pleased to augment its Funds by the grant of one thousand Pounds, which was afterwards continued annually, six additional Schools were erected, with similar encouragement and support from those on whose estates or in whose neighbourhood they were placed: and other liberal offers and contributions continuing to be annually made to the Society, they were enabled in the next nine years to establish as many new Schools.

In the year 1740, the Society became possessed of their first landed Estate, devised to them by the Honourable Mrs. Anne Hamilton, for founding a School at Dundalk, and situated in the county of Down; it was then let for thirty-five Pounds nineteen Shillings and six Pence, but has since risen to two hundred and seventy-six Pounds per annum. In the year 1747, the produce of the Duty on Hawkers and Pedlars was granted by Parliament to the Society, amounting, on an average of the next forty years, to eleven hundred and fifty Pounds per annum. By this bounty of Parliament, the Society was enabled to erect fourteen new Schools in the next three years. And in 1751 the Duke of Dorset, then again Lord Lieutenant, having recommended the Charter Schools in his speech on the opening of the Session of Parliament, the sum of five thousand Pounds was granted to the Society on a Petition of the House of Commons to His Majesty; in consequence of which, seven additional Schools were established in the three following years. From that time to the present, the Society have continued to receive Parliamentary Grants every Session, which indeed became necessary from the great increase of their Establishments. The sums granted have usually varied with the exigencies of the Society; in the first ten years, the average of them amounted to about three thousand five hundred Pounds per annum; in the next ten, to about five thousand eight hundred and twenty Pounds; in the next, to about six thousand one hundred Pounds; in the next, to above nine thousand Pounds; in the next, to eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty Pounds; and in the last seven, to near twenty thousand Pounds per annum. One reason for this great increase in the last twenty years is, that about the year 1787, the Duty on Hawkers and Pedlars became wholly unproductive; and the amount of annual subscriptions had then, and has since declined very considerably; and in the year 1794, on the adoption of new regulations in the management of the Treasury in Ireland, His Majesty's bounty of one thousand Pounds per annum being discontinued, the Parliamentary Grant was augmented, as a compensation to the Society. In the year 1758, there was an extraordinary grant of five thousand Pounds

Parliamentary
any Grants.

Erection of
Nurseries.

(included in the average of the first ten years) for erecting four Provincial Nurseries for the reception of Children below the age of admission into the Schools, for the maintenance of which, Parliament was in some degree pledged, by thus sanctioning and directing Establishments for which no other provision existed; and the grants were accordingly larger from the time these Nurseries were opened; they were designed to contain one hundred Children each, and have usually their full complement. In the same year, 1758, the Society having become

Lands.

possessed of Lands in the county of Westmeath, and other property bequeathed to them by the Reverend William Wilson, for founding a Charter School in that county, did accordingly establish one on the Lands so devised, the clear rents of which amount at present to one hundred and ninety-one Pounds seventeen Shillings and six Pence per annum. In the year 1760, the Estates of the late Earl of Ranelagh, which had been devised by him for the support of Charity Schools at Roscommon and Athlone, were vested in the Society by Act of Parliament; and two Schools were in a short time accordingly established at those places, into which, agreeably to the Will of Lord Ranelagh, the Children of Protestants only are admitted. The rental of these Estates amounts at present to one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight Pounds two Shillings and six Pence. In the year 1763, Doctor Richard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, bequeathed a considerable Estate both real and personal to the Incorporated Society, for founding a Weaving School near Kilkenny, for Papist Boys only, to be educated in the Protestant Religion, which School was accordingly established, and continues to be supported out of said bequest; the real Estate produces at this time eight hundred and forty-six Pounds nine Shillings and four Pence Halfpenny, and is more than sufficient for the maintenance of the present Establishment; so that there is now an accumulation of this Fund, of above sixteen hundred Pounds in the hands of the Society. In the year 1764, the late Chidley Coote, Esquire, devised an Estate in the county of Limerick to the Society, which is let at present for £. 280. per annum. Since that time, there have been four additional Schools erected out of the general Funds of the Society: one at Castlebar in 1768; one at Tarbert; and another at New-market, since suppressed; and the School in Baggot-street in the City of Dublin, established in 1804. The total number of Schools founded by the Society, including the Nurseries and those on the Ranelagh and Pococke Foundations, amounted to fifty-eight, and were capable of containing about two thousand seven hundred Children. It is certain however that this number was never actually accommodated in them at any one time; and indeed the entire number of Schools never existed together, as several of them had been suppressed or otherwise discontinued, before the latest of them had been established. This was occasioned generally by the local disadvantages of their situation, and in some instances by the resumption of Lands which had been granted for their support. The number of those of all descriptions remaining at present is thirty-nine; in which there appear, by the last Returns, to have been two thousand two hundred and fifty-one Children.

Bequests and
Donations.

In the year 1786, the Funds of the Society were augmented by the Estates of the late John Rogerston Esq. who had directed in his Will that they should be sold, and the purchase money, after paying certain legacies and other bequests, be vested in the Incorporated Society. It appears however that only so much of his Estates was sold, as was sufficient for discharging these bequests, and the Society obtained possession of the remainder, which produced at that time thirteen hundred and fifty-nine Pounds fourteen Shillings and one Penny per annum, but have since been raised to seventeen hundred and seventy Pounds. In 1789, the Society succeeded to an Estate in the County of Louth, at present producing above three hundred Pounds per annum, under the Will of the late Dean Stewart, dated in the year 1774, which directed that on failure of issue of the immediate devisees, it should be vested in the Incorporated Society, for the purposes therein expressed. There have been other smaller Bequests and Donations of Lands and Rent-charges for the support of particular Schools, amounting in the whole to about two hundred and thirty-eight Pounds per annum; and the profit rent of the Lands, held by the several Schoolmasters under the Society, amounts to about one hundred and eighty Pounds per annum. There is also an annual Grant of two hundred and fifty Pounds made to the Society, by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, for the support of the Charter School of Sligo. In the year 1790, a Dutch Nobleman resident in London, Baron Vryhouven, bequeathed to the Society a great part of his funded property, amounting to fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-five Pounds.

Property in
the Funds.

Pounds stock in the three-per-cent. Consols. and producing an interest of about seventeen hundred Pounds per annum. And about the same time an unknown Benefactor transferred to the Society, stock to the amount of forty thousand Pounds in the 4-per-cent. producing about sixteen hundred Pounds per annum. The entire produce of these several Funds and Estates bequeathed to, and vested in the Incorporated Society, for the sole and express purpose of educating poor Children in the Protestant religion, and apprenticing them to Protestant Masters, amounted in the last year (exclusive of the Parliamentary Grant) to £.9,765. 9. 7. per annum.

Having submitted to your Grace the result of our enquiries into the Funds and Revenues of the Incorporated Society, we proceed to report to your Grace upon the conduct and management of the Institution.

The business of the Society is transacted by Committees, under the controul of a General Board, which meets regularly on the first Wednesday in every month, and on other days when specially summoned by requisition signed by seven Members. There are four Committees; Conduct and Management of the Institution.

- 1st. The Committee of fifteen,
- 2d. The Committee of Accounts,
- 3d. The Law Committee,

4th. The Committee for examining into the qualifications of persons who offer themselves as candidates for the situations of Masters, Mistresses, and Assistants in the Schools.

Of these, the principal is the Committee of fifteen, which is elected annually by ballot on the first Wednesday in February, and which meets regularly every Wednesday in the year, and oftener when necessary. Upon this Committee almost the whole weight of the labour of management rests; it is empowered to transact all the ordinary business of the Society, except the election and dismissal of Officers and of Masters and Mistresses, and the letting Leases of the Society's Lands, which acts can only be done by a General Board. The duties of the Committee of fifteen are various, to the adequate discharge of which much zeal, integrity and assiduity are indispensably required; and on the manner in which these duties are performed, the welfare of the whole Establishment principally depends. The three first of these Committees seem coeval with the Society; the fourth, the Committee for examining into the qualifications of Masters, Mistresses and Assistants to the Schools, was appointed in the year 1804. This Committee, as well as the Committee of fifteen, is open to every Member of the Society, and public notice is given of the days on which examinations of the Candidate Masters, &c. are to be held. The effects resulting from the appointment of this Committee appear to have been highly salutary and important, in excluding unqualified, and bringing forward meritorious Candidates. The Officers of the Society are, a Secretary, at a salary of two hundred and fifty Pounds per annum; a Clerk or Register, at one hundred Guinea's per annum; and an Inspector of Apprentices in the City of Dublin, at a salary of twenty Pounds per annum. In addition to these Committees and Officers resident and acting in the City of Dublin, each School is under the immediate direction of a Local Committee, consisting of the principal resident Protestant Gentlemen and Ladies of the neighbourhood, and of a Catechist, who is always a Clergyman of the established church; and generally the Curate of the Parish in which the School is situated. It is the duty of the Catechist to superintend the Education of the Children generally, and more especially their religious instruction, and to communicate monthly his observations upon the state of the School and conduct of the Master, and, in concert with the Local Committee, to exercise general controul, examine and settle Accounts, and report every quarter to the Committee of fifteen in Dublin.

In theory, no constitution seems better calculated to advance the purposes of the Society than the establishment of Local Committees; but it appears, from the experience, as well of this Society as of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, that Local Committees are not to be universally or implicitly relied upon, either as an effectual means of controul over the management of the Schools, or as accurate organs of communication of their actual state. To this general observation, there are some highly honourable exceptions to be made. But it appears that the Society has not unfrequently been misled as to the actual

* See Appendix, No. 1.

† There must be Seven Members at least present, to constitute a General Board.

state of their Schools, by the too favourable representations of their Local Committees. We must not omit, that there is a standing rule of the Society, that their Schools shall be at all seasonable hours open to the inspection of any gentleman or lady who may think proper to visit them, who are also requested to write their observations in a book kept in every School for the purpose; and the several Masters are required, under pain of dismission, to return true copies of such observations, once in every quarter.

Admission of
Children.

The words of the original Charter do not restrain the admission of Children to any particular Sect*. It appears, however, that by two† Resolutions of general Boards, one holden on the 15th day of March 1775, and the other on the 4th day of December 1776, the admission of Children was for a long time almost entirely confined to such as were of Popish parents. But this practice not appearing to be warranted by the Charter, those Resolutions were at a General Board, holden on the 4th day of May 1803, unanimously rescinded; and since that period, all Children who appeared to be proper objects, have been admitted, without any distinction, on account of the religious profession of their Parents, excepting only into the two Ranelagh Schools of Athlone and Roscommon, which were endowed for the Education of poor Protestants only, and the Lintown Factory near Kilkenny, the admission into which is restrained by the Will of the Founder to Children of Popish parents.

The age of admission into the Nurseries, is from four to six, into the Schools from six to ten; the Children are kept in the Schools until they are apprenticed. There are printed Forms of Application for admission‡, which must be signed by the Parents, if alive and in Ireland, and if not, by the nearest of kin in whose care the Child is. When the Parents applying are of the Popish persuasion, it is distinctly stated to them, that their Child, if received into the care of the Society, will be educated in the Protestant Religion, and unless the Parents unequivocally express their full approbation, admission is refused. Parents and Relations are allowed at all times to visit their Children, except in the Dublin Schools§, where the applications were so frequent, that it was found necessary to fix a particular day in each week for the purpose. The restriction which required that the Master or Mistress should be present at these interviews is not generally enforced||, unless some improper conduct on the part of the Parent requires it. Children are sometimes returned to their Parents, where it is ascertained to the satisfaction of the Society, that, from change in the circumstances of the Parents, it is likely to be of advantage to the Child to be so returned; the general rule¶ is, that in such cases the Parent shall reimburse the Society the expences which have been incurred: but this rule is in all proper cases dispensed with. Applications for the restoration of Children are not numerous. At present, admission into the Schools is generally the subject of earnest solicitation, and no effort is required on the part of the Society to fill their Schools and Nurseries.

Feeding and
Clothing.

The Children under the care of the Society are fed by contract with the Masters; and in all the Nurseries and Schools, excepting three,** see also clothed by contract. Though some well-founded objections may be alleged against this system, yet, from the nature of the Institution, it seems the only practicable method that can be adopted; and the Society have provided checks against peculation and abuses. From the Reports of the Visitors lately employed by us to inspect these Schools, it may be inferred, that these Contracts are at present faithfully executed, as it appears that the Children in general were healthy and well clad. The rate of the Contract for Feeding is generally four Pence per head *per diem*, in the Schools and Nurseries in the country; and it varies from five Pence to five Pence three Farthings, in those in and near the City of Dublin. The

* The Words of the Charter are, "That to the intent therefore that the Children of the Popish and other Poor Natives of Ireland might be instructed in the English Tongue, and the principles of true Religion and Loyalty," &c.—Appendix, No. 11.

† See Copies of them in Appendix, No. 2.

‡ See Appendix, No. 4.

§ See Report of Mr. Cornwall, in Appendix, No. 3.

|| See Report of Mr. Cornwall, in Appendix, No. 5.

¶ See the 64th Rule of the Society, in Appendix, No. 5.

** The Children in Clontarf School near Dublin, are supplied with Clothes by the Society, who contract with a person in Dublin to supply as many Suits as are wanting, at a fixed price. The Master of Boggot-street School is allowed to purchase the materials, which are made up in the School, and to charge the Society with the expence. The clothing of the Apprentices at the Lintown Factory, is left entirely to the discretion of the Master of that Establishment.

Contract

Contract for Clothing is two Pounds four Shillings for each Boy, and one Pound sixteen Shillings for each Girl*. The Dietary is set forth in the Appendix to this Report†. Bedsteads and Bedding, and all the necessary furniture of the School-houses, are supplied by the Society.

The Children are removed, or as the Society terms it, transplanted‡ from the Nurseries to Schools, and from one School to another. The three general causes for transplantation are,

Transplantation of Children.

1st. The necessity of removing Children from Nurseries to Schools, which ought regularly to be done when the Children in the former attain the age of seven or eight years.

2dly. The equable distribution of Children among the several Schools of the establishment; for a great proportion of the whole number being admitted in Dublin, it becomes frequently necessary to remove them from the Schools in the neighbourhood of the Capital, and to send them to others where there happen to be vacancies made by Children who have been apprenticed. Similar circumstances frequently require the removal of Children from one country School to another.

3dly. The interference of Parents with respect to the Religion of their Children. The avowed object of the Society being to educate the Children intrusted to its care in the established Religion, whenever this object is likely to be interrupted by the interference of the Parent, the Child is removed from the neighbourhood of the Parents residence to a more distant School. But this measure does not appear to be now often rendered necessary; and the two prevailing causes for removal appear to be the former, and to arise necessarily from the very nature of the Establishment. It appears that great care is taken to prevent the health of the Children from suffering by removals, which are, as far as is practicable, confined to the spring and summer season, and proper Care, with a covering to protect the Children from the weather, but not to conceal them from public view, are provided for the purpose. It appears, however, that this frequent necessity for removal is a serious inconvenience, attended with trouble, risk and expence, and that this inconvenience is greatly augmented by the existence of the Nurseries.

The Children in those Schools are taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and Education, instructed in the principles of the Protestant Religion, as by law established. The Books used are set forth in the Appendix §. In this List was found till very lately the Catechism, entitled, "The Protestant Catechism;" but this formula of instruction, justly liable to exception, has been wholly discontinued in all the Schools, by a late order of the Society. The Holy Scriptures are not only read, but made the subject of exposition, and the foundation of religious instruction; and the proficiency which many of the Children have obtained in useful and practical knowledge derived from this service, appears from the Reports of our Visitors to be highly gratifying and satisfactory.¶ In the School at Clontarf for Boys, and of Baginbun for Girls, it appears that a Class has been established under the direction of the Society, to be instructed in such a course as may qualify them for the situations of Assistants, in these and other Schools: the experiment seems to have been already attended with success,¶ and, if well followed up, may be productive of considerable advantage to general education. With respect to Industry, the labour of the Children (subject to the Rules ** of the Society as to the time allotted for education, meals, refreshment and play,) is at present at the disposal of the several Masters, who are charged at the rate of twenty Shillings per annum, on three fourths of the Children under their care; one fourth being supposed, from youth and occasional infirmity, to be incapable of productive industry. Their employments are various††, and in some Schools appear to be judiciously conducted. But in this department, there seems to be room for much improvement.

Industry and Labour.

* The several articles of clothing for each Child are enumerated in the 6th Rule of the Society. See Appendix, No. 5.

† See Appendix, No. 5.

‡ See Appendix, No. 5, Article Transplantation.

§ See Appendix, No. 5.

¶ Catechetical Examinations are held twice in every year, in all the Schools, before the Local Commissioners, and Prizes are given by the Society to the best Answerers. See Appendix, No. 5.

¶ See Report of Visitors, Doctor Beaufort and Mr. Cornelle, Appendixes, No. 7, 8.

** See 2d Rule of the Society, Appendix, No. 5.

†† See Reports of Visitors, in Appendix, No. 6, 7, 8.

Apprentices-
ships. *

The Children educated in the Charter Schools, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters only. A list is kept in every School, and returned to the Society once in every quarter, signed by the Catechist, of such Children, who from age, advancement in learning and religious knowledge, are fit to be apprenticed. When the Boys are apprenticed to Trades, the Master is allowed a fee of five Guineas; and when Girls, a fee of seven Guineas, payable at the periods, and subject to the restrictions set forth in the Appendix*. When Children are apprenticed as Servants, no fee is payable. Both Boys and Girls are entitled to receive a bounty of three Guineas at the end of their apprenticeships, provided they produce a Certificate from their Masters or Mistresses of faithful service, and from the Clergyman of the Parish in which they are resident of continuance in the Protestant Religion. All Children apprenticed are supplied with a set of Books †; and when the Indentures are signed, a letter is written by the Secretary in the name of the Society to the Clergyman of the Parish in which the Master or Mistress resides, requesting his attention to their conduct, and to that of the Apprentice, particularly as to his attendance upon the public duties of Religion; and that he will report as occasion may require to the Committee of fifteen. When Children are apprenticed in Dublin, there is also, in addition to the written testimonial required in all cases, a previous inspection and enquiry into the situation, circumstances and character of the Master, before the Child is bound. Notwithstanding these precautions (which do not appear to have been attended with the desired success) we are concerned to state, that it appears from a Return made to us, and given in Appendix No. 1. ‡ that a large proportion of the Masters of Children apprenticed, do not receive the last part of their Apprentice Fee, and of the Children the Bounty for faithful service; and it was not until the last year, that the Committee of fifteen, in order to ascertain what became of their Apprentices, have employed a Person to enquire into the state of the Children now serving their time in the neighbourhood of the several Schools out of which they were bound. Reports have already been received of 5 one thousand and twenty-one Apprentices. It appears, that during the last seven years, there have been apprenticed to Trades nine hundred and five Boys and Girls, and to Services four hundred and forty-six; total 1351: average of each year 193. And the number of Children received into the several Schools and Nurseries, during the last seven years, have been two thousand six hundred and nineteen; average of each 374. And the average number of Children maintained and educated in these Schools during the last seven years, has been two thousand and ninety-three, of which number 1289 were Boys and 804 were Girls; and the number under the care of the Society on the 29th of September 1808, was two thousand two hundred and fifty-one, of which number 1360 were Boys and 891 Girls. The average annual Expenditure of the Society for the last seven years, has been thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-seven Pounds fifteen Shillings and six Pence, including every expence of feeding, clothing, education, salaries, repairs of buildings, and new buildings, bounties, apprentice fees and marriage portions; dividing this by 2093, the average number of Children maintained and educated, it appears that the average annual expence of each Child to the Institution, has been fourteen Pounds eight Shillings and two Pence. And as the average time which each Child remains under the care of the Society, is stated to us to be seven years, it follows, that each Child costs the Society, from the period of admission to the close of his apprenticeship, the sum of one hundred Pounds seventeen Shillings and two Pence.

Present State
and Condi-
tion of the
Charter
Schools.

The present state and condition of the Charter Schools, in every respect, will appear by the Reports ¶ of the Visitors employed by us, and herewith annexed; and also by a ¶ Report from the Lord Bishop of Derry, who kindly undertook to visit three of the most remote Northern Schools, viz. Ray, Ballycastle and Ballykelly, which Report is also subjoined, and which contains his Lordship's sentiments as to the means of their improvement. It was conceived, that any information which we could derive upon this subject from persons concerned in the management of the Institution in any of its departments, might be liable to exception; it was therefore determined to employ persons, whose characters entitled them to the confidence of this Board, to make an actual survey or inspection of

* See 65th Rule of the Society, Appendix, No. 5.

† See Appendix, No. 5.

‡ See Appendix, No. 1.

§ See Appendix, No. 12.

¶ See Appendixes, No. 6, 7, 8.

¶ Ibid.

all the Schools. For this purpose, the Reverend Doctor Beaufort, and Mr. Corneille, our Secretary, were selected; and their Reports, together with that of the Bishop of Derry, contain a statement founded on actual survey of all the Schools* and Nurseries. They correspond in the main with the observations of Members of this Board, who have visited these Schools, and, we are satisfied, present a true and correct statement of their present actual condition. The contrast they form with Reports heretofore made of the state of these Schools from unquestionable authority, is highly honourable to the late exertions of the Committees of fifteen who appear to have devoted themselves with equal zeal, ability and success to their laborious and important duties. This contrast is calculated to excite an expectation, that a much higher degree of improvement is attainable, under a continuance of the same system. Without entering at present into the consideration how far the main purpose of the Institution might be more effectually advanced upon a plan essentially different, we think it right to suggest those obvious points of improvement and correction, which arise out of a view of the documents and information laid before us. It appears,

1stly. That though the recent suppression of some ill-situated and ill-constructed Schools has been productive of considerable advantage, the number and dispersion of the Schools still remaining, renders the management of them complicated, and the inspection difficult.

2^dly. That some of the Schools still remaining are much too small; others unprovided with sufficient Infirmarys, Dining-halls, Working-rooms, and other necessary accommodations; and that one is without any Endowment of Land for the use of the Schoolmaster; that some of the School-houses are not in a state of repair; and that it would require a considerable sum to place all the Schools of the Establishment in such thorough and perfect order, as would adapt them to answer the purposes of the Institution.

3^dly. That the Provincial Nurseries being in their original plan and general arrangement calculated chiefly for the reception of Children of very tender years, the Education of such Children as are suffered to remain there after the age of eight years, cannot be so well attended to, as in Schools where instruction and moral discipline are the principal objects.

4thly. That the regular removal of Children at the proper age from Nurseries to Schools is impracticable, as it depends upon the contingency of the Schools within proper distance affording a sufficient number of vacancies at the seasons suited for removing them.

5thly. That the frequent transplantation of Children is an evil, and greatly augmented in consequence of the number of Schools, and the existence of the Nurseries.

6thly. That no sufficient provision has been yet made for continuing the superintending care of the Society over the Children apprenticed; nor has there been any Registry kept of their conduct and progress after leaving the Schools, except so far as can be collected from the Registry of apprentice fees and bounties paid.

7thly. That the Reports of Local Committees in general are not implicitly to be depended on, and that some additional provisions for inspecting and reporting the state of these Schools from time to time seems to be indispensably necessary.

8thly. That the Society have laboured under considerable difficulty in carrying repairs and alterations of buildings into execution in several places, and that wasteful and injudicious expenditure has been the necessary consequence, in spite of all the vigilance and caution that could be exercised by the Committee in Dublin.

9thly. That the Establishment called The Dublin Nursery, in Charlemount-street, is an inadequate one; and that the Infirmary for the diseased of all the Schools, attached to the School of Clontarf, ought to be wholly separated from it, and made a distinct Establishment.

10thly. That in general the Labour of the Children is not as judiciously disposed of as it might be wished; that the system in this respect is defective, and calls for improvement.

In thus enumerating the points in which improvement seems to be called for, we do not mean to impute any blame to the governing body; much solid improvement has been effected in the face of many difficulties, and in a short

* The School of Strangford, in the county of Down, was inspected by the Reverend Mr. Wyld. See his Report at the end of Appendix, No. 3.

space of time; and it is to be expected, that in the management of a complicated system, involving not Education only, but the Clothing and Maintenance of above two thousand two hundred Children scattered in thirty-nine different Establishments, and the regulating the concerns of a very extensive landed and funded property, some points should have escaped the vigilance and baffled the efforts of the Committees of fifteen.

The Defects above enumerated suggest the proper Remedies.

1st. That such Schools as are too small, scantily endowed with land, inconvenient in point of situation or accommodation, and out of repair, should be suppressed as soon as accommodation can be provided for the Children therein contained, by the enlargement of Schools better adapted in every respect to answer the purposes of the Institution.

2^{dly}. That the Establishments now called Nurseries, namely those of Monasterevan, Monivea, and Shannon Grove, be converted into Schools *, in which Education and Industry shall be the principal objects; from which essential points the attention of the Superintendants is now necessarily diverted by the care required in the management of the health of a number of small Children.

3^{dly}. That in order to carry this measure into effect, no Children be henceforth admitted till they have attained the age of six years.

4^{thly}. That Visitors be henceforth employed by the Society, as well to inspect the state of the Schools as often as may appear to be necessary, as to enquire into and report upon the state of the Children who have been apprenticed.

5^{thly}. That a Registry be kept of the situation, conduct, and progress of the Children apprenticed, founded upon those Reports, so as henceforward to present as far as possible an accurate view of the progress of each Child, to the termination of its apprenticeship.

6^{thly}. That the alterations, additions and improvements that may be projected, and the general superintendence of the Buildings of the Society, in future be placed under the direction of one or more competent Architects; and that all future alterations and additions to the Buildings of the Society, be founded on Reports to be received from persons qualified and employed for the purpose, and not merely on local information transmitted.

7^{thly}. That with a view to the improvement of the Children in Industry, it may perhaps be advisable that in some Schools labour should be made more peculiarly the object than in others; that the employments to be pursued in each School (and which might be more diversified than at present †) should be settled by the Society, on consideration of its particular circumstances and situation; that to excite the industry of the Children, some part of their earnings should be allotted to their use; and in some Schools, such as Clontarf, near Dublin, some additional branches of instruction, as for example, Mathematics, Surveying, and Navigation, &c. might with advantage be introduced. The detail of arrangements by which such improvements are to be carried into effect, must be left to the discretion of the governing Body of the Society, and would be much facilitated by the reduction of the number of Schools, already recommended.

8^{thly}. That with a view to direct the public attention continually to these Schools, and their progress, we recommend that annual Reports on their State and progressive Improvement, should be made by the Society to the Lord Lieutenant, or to The Board of Education, so long as it may continue to exist.

The wretched state of these Schools, at the period when Mr. Howard visited them; appears from his Report, which was confirmed by the evidence taken before the former Commissioners of Education, and by Reports drawn up by some Members of that Board. What degree of prosperity the Institution may have attained to at an earlier period of its existence, before the zeal which gave birth to it had in any degree subsided, we have not been able accurately to ascertain. Probably at its commencement, and for some years after, it was in a much more flourishing state than at later periods; but it is certain that from the period of Mr. Howard's Report, till some time after the Rebellion of 1798, (though some defects might have been remedied in consequence of Mr. Howard's statements, and the investigation of a Committee of the House of Commons in

* It seems necessary for the Society to have a Nursery in Dublin, as a Receiving House for the very great number of Children offered for reception in the Metropolis.

† For instance, the rearing and management of Nurseries of Trees, Basket-making, Stocking-weaving, Linnen weaving with the Flying Shuttle.

Ireland) no considerable reformation had taken place in the state of these Schools. For about the last-mentioned year, and for some time after, it appears that most of the Buildings were in a very ruinous condition, and some of the Schools in a state of great neglect and disorder; and they appear to have sunk into this condition from several causes,

1st. Too much caution and reserve as to Expenditure, proceeding probably in part from alarm excited by the situation of Public affairs.

2dly. The too general supineness of Local Committees, or their mistaken lenity in forbearing to report on the misconduct of Masters.

3dly. The difficulty of procuring a sufficiently constant and regular attendance of the Committees of fifteen in Dublin; for the duties of this office requiring time and labour, there have been certainly periods when the business of the Society in Dublin has experienced considerable interruption, and the general discipline of the Schools has been relaxed in consequence. Their present state of improvement is to be attributed principally to the zeal and exertions of the several successive Committees of fifteen of late years, as already remarked; and it may be here proper to observe, that their prosperity can subsist no longer than while the same causes continue to operate with the same energy. The means by which (in addition to the effects resulting necessarily from a regular discharge of the ordinary business of the Society) this improvement has been effected, appear to be chiefly the following:

1st. A just but necessary severity in the dismissal of Masters and Mistresses, on the discovery of neglect and abuse.

2dly. The establishment of a Committee for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of Masters, Mistresses, and Assistants to the Schools.

3dly. A more liberal expenditure in the allowances to the several Masters, &c. on the Contracts for clothing and feeding the Children, and in the article of repairs, alterations, and additions to Buildings.

4thly. The employment of an Inspector sent from Dublin to all the Schools of the Society. It appears that this Person was originally employed to instruct the Children in psalmody; but, in consequence of frequent judicious and useful remarks communicated by him, the Committee of fifteen were induced to enlarge his commission to a general inspection of several of the Schools, and of the Children apprenticed from them. The benefits resulting from this partial adoption of the system of inspection, confirms us in our expectation of the advantages that may result from its establishment upon a more liberal and extended scale.

Whilst we warmly and sincerely applaud the pious and patriotic efforts of those who contributed to the establishment, and laboured for the success of this Institution, we feel ourselves bound to state, that during a very considerable period of its existence, it appears to have fallen short of attaining the purposes for which it was established, and to have failed of one great object, that was intended and expected from it—the conversion of the lower orders of the Inhabitants of Ireland from the errors of Popery. The utter inadequacy of the Institution, in point of magnitude and extent, for that object, is sufficient to account for this failure, independently of the operation of other causes. The number of Popish Children in all the Schools at any one time, has probably never amounted to sixteen hundred; and this must have borne so small a proportion to the whole number to be educated, as to have had no sensible influence on the great mass of population, even allowing, that all who were educated in these Schools, continued in the Protestant persuasion; this however is certainly not the fact; and though it is impossible to ascertain the number of those who have returned to the Popish persuasion, there is reason to believe that it has not been inconsiderable. But there is another important end of the Institution which has always been answered by it, to a certain extent, and appears at this time to be attained in a very high degree indeed—the instruction of so great a number of poor and destitute Children, bringing them up to habits of industry, and qualifying and enabling them to become useful members of society; advantages of peculiar importance in a Country abounding in population, and where no general public fund is provided for relieving the distresses of the Poor. It is in this point of view, we cannot but recommend the Institution as deserving the continuance of that Legislative patronage and support which it has so long enjoyed: and we are persuaded, that if the zeal now so happily excited for the general advancement of moral and religious education of the Poor, and which has already produced such salutary effects, shall continue to operate in giving full efficacy to the measures recommended in this Report, the most beneficial consequences may be expected to result

refuse to this part of the Empire. It appears that the reluctance of Popish Parents to commit their Children to the care of the Society, seems to have considerably subsided. Constant instances occur, of earnest solicitations by Popish Parents for the admission of their Children into these Schools, few of applications for their being returned. * The prejudice, which formerly existed against them in a much greater degree than at present, was probably augmented by the dispute into which several of the Schools had deservedly fallen, by the Society having, contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of the original Charter, confined the admission of Children almost exclusively to those born of Popish Parents, and thus given it the appearance of an Institution established solely for the purpose of conversion to the Protestant Religion; and by exaggerated notions of the course of instruction pursued. Such impressions will assuredly abate in proportion to the confidence that must result from general good management, from the liberal principles by which admission is now regulated, and from the Society having removed a well-founded objection to the course of religious education, by the discontinuance of the Formula, called "The Protestant Catechism."

On the subject of the Consolidation of the Schools, which we have recommended to a certain extent, we are aware that many important ends of the Institution might perhaps be more effectually attained in † four great Establishments, each containing from five to six hundred children; the management would thus be rendered more simple, the superintendence more easy and efficient, the expence considerably smaller, and the field for improvement more extensive. The methods for conducting such Establishments, which have been of late years so happily introduced, are a great additional advantage; and if the whole Institution were now to be begun would probably determine us to give them a decided preference. But we are restrained by the consideration, that such a plan would involve the abandonment of almost all the present Establishments and Buildings connected with them (on some of which considerable sums have been lately expended) as well as of the endowments of Land annexed to them respectively; that several of the present Schools were actually founded in consequence of Donations or Bequests to the Society expressly appropriated to their support, and which we are therefore clearly of opinion ought not to be given up; that the erection of four great Schools on the plan alluded to would be attended with a great immediate expence, in addition to that of supporting the present Schools, till they were completed: And we cannot but bear in mind, that the original object of the whole institution of the Charter Schools was to afford the opportunity and advantage of Protestant education to as many districts as possible. We are therefore of opinion, that a considerable number of the present Schools should be retained, and that as well in retaining those as in suppressing others, regard should be had not only to the convenience of their situation for forming larger and more useful establishments, but also to the extent of their influence in encouraging and diffusing the Protestant religion.

With respect to the Rules of the Society, annexed to this Report (See Appendix, No. 5) they are several of them of long standing, and some of them inconsistent with the principles on which the Institution is now conducted. This inconsistency points out the necessity of a revision of these Rules, with a view to the omission of all such as are obsolete in practice; and we have recommended such revision to the Society accordingly.

Council-Chamber, Dublin Castle,	W ^r ARMLAGH (L.S.)
Dec ^r the 29th, 1808.	CHAS ^r DUBLIN. (L.S.)
A correct Copy, John Corneil ^e ,	GEO. HALL PROVOST. (L.S.)
Sec ^r to the Commissioners.	JA ^s VERSCHOYLE, (L.S.)
	Dean of S ^t Patrick's.
	JA ^s WHITELEW. (L.S.)
	W ^r DISNEY. (L.S.)
	R ^o L. EDGEWORTH. (L.S.)

* It appears by a Return made to us by the Secretary of the Incorporated Society, that the number of Children claimed and given up to their Parents within seven years, ended 25th January 1808, was seventy-two; of whom one half were of Protestant Parents, who became enabled to support them. See in Appendix, No. 9, a Statement of the present practice of the Society with respect to Children reclaimed by their Parents.

† See Remarks by Mr. Edgeworth, in Appendix, No. 10; and the observations of the Bishop of Down at the end of his Lordship's Report, Appendix, No. 6.

APPENDIX.

LIST.

- N^o 1.—Account of the FUNDS and REVENUES of the Incorporated Society; with other Documents - - - - - p. 28.
- N^o 2.—Resolutions of the Incorporated Society, 1775 & 1776; relative to the Admission of Children:—and the Resolution in 1803, rescinding the same - - - p. 39.
- N^o 3.—List of the Books used in the Protestant Charter Schools - - - p. 40.
- N^o 4.—Form of recommending a Child for Admission into a Charter School, &c. - - p. 41.
- N^o 5.—Rules and Regulations of the Incorporated Society, for the Government of the Protestant Charter Schools and Nurseries - - - - - Ibid.
- N^o 6.—Instructions to the Visitors from the Board of Education; and the Lord Bishop of Derry's Report upon the Charter Schools which his Lordship had visited - - - p. 59.
- N^o 7.—Doctor Beaufort's Report, upon the Charter Schools and Nurseries which he had visited, and an Abstract of his Report - - - - - p. 65.
- N^o 8.—Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, upon the Charter Schools and Nurseries which he had visited; with an Abstract - - - - - p. 84.
- N^o 9.—Present Practice of the Incorporated Society, relative to the Children in their Schools reclaimed by their Parents - - - - - p. 108.
- N^o 10.—Remarks upon the Charter Schools, addressed to the Committee of the Board of Education, by R. Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. - - - - - Ibid.
- N^o 11.—The Charter of The Incorporated Society - - - - - p. 110.
- N^o 12.—Returns of Charter School Apprentices - - - - - p. 112.

Appendix, N° 1.

STATEMENT of the several SCHOOLS and NURSERIES under the Care of The INCORPORATED SOCIETY; with the quantity of Land attached to each; &c. &c.

N°	SCHOOLS	Where situated.	When founded	LAND.	Rent paid to the Society by the Masters.	Rent paid by the Society.	Established N° of Children.	OBSERVATIONS.
				A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1.	Ardbraccan	Co. Meath	1745	17. 1. 2.	9 — —	4 10 —	60	The Lands annexed to the several Charter Schools are granted upon condition of the Schools being upheld, and the proper number of Children maintained and educated in them; and would revert in every assistance to the original Donors, in case the Schools should be discontinued.
2.	Ashtown	Wicklow	1748	20. 1. 25.	15 — —	— — —	50	
3.	Baginbun	Dublin	1804	0. 0. 0.	— — —	— — —	60	
4.	Ballycraff	Antrim	1737	30. 0. 0.	15 — —	— — —	60	
5.	Ballykelly	L. Derry	1752	68. Eng.	30 — —	1 — —	50	
6.	Cahel	Tipperary	1751	21. 2. 23.	25 — —	— — —	80	
7.	Caddebar	Mayo	1769	22. 0. 0.	8 — —	— — —	50	
8.	Caddebar	Kildare	1737	20. 0. 0.	12 — —	— — —	40	
9.	Caddebar	Cork	1749	22. 0. 0.	15 — —	— — —	40	
10.	Cionnall	Tipperary	1748	24. 2. 17.	20 16 6	12 — —	60	
11.	Clontarf	Dublin	1748	10. 0. 20.	35 — —	40 10 —	120	
12.	Charleville	Cork	1748	15. 3. 32.	15 — —	5 — —	50	
13.	Creggan	Armagh	1737	39. 0. 0.	6 — —	— — —	40	
14.	Dandalk	Leath	1738	no Land.	— — —	— — —	40	
15.	Donkerrin	Kings Co.	1733	22. 0. 0.	9 — —	4 10 —	50	
16.	Dunmanaway	Cork	1751	20. 0. 0.	5 8 —	2 5 —	50	
17.	Farra	W. Meath	1758	32. 0. 0.	17 5 —	— — —	60	
18.	Inishannon	Cork	1752	42. 0. 0.	20 — —	— — —	50	
19.	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	1745	20. 0. 0.	10 — —	— — —	70	
20.	Longford	Longford	1753	35. 3. 20.	20 — —	18 2 7	60	
21.	Loughrea	Galway	1769	41. 0. 20.	14 — —	— — —	50	
22.	Maynooth	Kildare	1749	14. 1. 30.	11 — —	— — —	50	
23.	Newport	Tipperary	1751	20. 0. 0.	12 — —	— 5 —	60	
24.	Ray	Donegal	1740	22. 0. 0.	16 — —	— — —	30	
25.	Reis	Wexford	1741	30. 2. 20.	10 10 —	— — —	60	
26.	Santry	Dublin	1744	33. 1. 17.	37 4 —	37 4 —	60	
27.	Shannon Grove	Limerick	1735	28. 0. 4.	13 10 —	4 15 —	60	
28.	Strangford	Down	1748	22. 0. 0.	9 18 —	— — —	50	
29.	Stradbally	Queens Co.	1738	30. 0. 0.	29 — —	— — —	50	
30.	Sligo	Sligo	1753	20. 0. 0.	28 10 —	— — —	80	
31.	Trim	Meath	1748	9. 0. 0.	6 16 6	— — —	60	
32.	Waterford	Waterford	1744	26. 0. 0.	20 — —	— — —	60	
NURSERIES.								
1.	Dublin Nursery	Dublin	—	0. 0. 0.	— — —	— — —	120	
2.	Monasteren	Kildare	1762	2. 0. 0.	— — —	— — —	100	
3.	Monivea	Galway	1760	32. 0. 0.	12 — —	— — —	100	
4.	Shannon Grove	Limerick	—	2. 0. 0.	— — —	— — —	100	
				£.	508 18 —	130 1 7		

RENTAL of The INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The late John Rogerson, Esquire's, City and County of Dublin Estate -	764	2	6½			
Ditto, City and County of Cork Estate -	989	18	5	1,771	—	11½
Kilenny Estate, left by Mrs. Ann Hamilton -				276	2	8½
Garrigatreen -	255	2	9			
Cleagh -	25	—	6	368	3	8
Carriglahs -	82	—	—			
Farna, left by the Reverend William Wilson -				191	17	6
Ardpatrick, late Dean Stewart's Estate -				303	—	1
Bark Lane, &c. Beque'd, two Houses -				31	1	6
Brockley, Lands granted by Primate Robinson -				26	2	—
Brownstown, Rent Charge -				30	—	—
Price's Annuity -				30	—	—
Lord Clarendon's Annuity towards Support of Loughrea School -				20	—	—
Lady Allen's Annuity towards Support of Arklow School -				20	—	—
Rent of the Lands appropriated to the late Charter School of Castle Carbery -				7	14	—
Ranelagh Estate, left by the late Earl of Ranelagh -				1,348	7	—
Pecocke Estate, left by the late Bishop Pecocke -				964	4	1½
				£. 5,881	19	4½
FUNDED PROPERTY.						
Interest on £. 55,666. 13s. 4d. the late Baron Vryhouven's Legacy in the 3-per-cent. British Fund -				1,700	—	—
Ditto on £. 40,000. given by an anonymous Benefactor, in the 4-per-cent. -				1,600	—	—
Ditto on 61 Government Debentures, 5-per-cent. -				305	—	—
Ditto on 4 Dunloe and Kinnegard Turnpike Debentures, £. 50 each -				200	10	—
Trustees of Erasmus Smith's Annual Grant -				250	—	—
Total -			£.	9,763	9	1½
Net Amount of Rent of School Lands payable by the Masters -				378	16	5
Gross Total -			£.	10,142	5	6½

RENTAL of the Estate of the late Earl of RAWDON,
vested in The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

N ^o	Description.	Tenants.	Annual Rent.
1.	Tythes	James Lyffer, Esq.	£. s. d.
2.	Sundry Holdings	John Robinson, Rep ^t of Geo. Wall	750 — —
3.	Clonsilla	Messrs. Ewing & Tew	26 3 3
4.	Cock-pit Plot	Dan ^l Daly	63 — —
5.	Rutlish	Rev. P. G. Gosd ^l	10 — —
6.	Stanchin's Plot	Ditto	130 — —
7.	Marden-house	Ditto	6 — —
8.	Cowper's Plot	Geo. Wright's Rep ^t	6 6 —
9.	Rowe's	John Potts jun.	7 — —
10.	Naghten & Galven's D ^o	Ditto	1 11 6
11.	Triangular	Ditto	1 — 1
12.	Tenants	Ditto	3 — —
13.	Ready's	J ^r Coffee, Rep ^t Holmes	6 15 6
14.	Boyd & Malley's	Pat. Kelly, Esq ^r Threlk	2 12 6
15.	Martin's	Mrs. D. Alton, Rep ^t J ^r D. Alton	20 10 —
16.	Colman's	John Boffell, Rep ^t of Glas	6 6 —
17.	Nel's Plot	Rev. Henry St. George	7 10 —
18.	Plot outside Dublin Gate	D ^o Finn, Rep ^t of J ^r Glover	7 — —
19.	Henry Spence's Plot	James Kelly	1 11 6
20.	Liffaghborough	Pat. Donnelly	1 11 6
21.	Clonsilla	Right hon. Lord Harbington	10 19 —
22.	Tails and Customs	Mrs. Parker, J. Kelly & R. Fleming	8 8 —
23.	Walden's Plot	Mr. George Carr	225 — —
24.	Gortusane	Thos. Cooke, Esq.	1 11 6
25.	Sundry Plots	Geo. Fitzgerald	40 — —
26.	Osborne & Cowper's D ^o	Gr ^o H. Temple, Esq.	6 13 —
27.	Clonsilla	Mrs. D. Alton, Rep ^t J ^r D. Alton	8 9 6
28.	Triangular Plot	Rep ^t of J ^r Dillon, Esq.	27 5 —
29.	Part of Spa Park	D. Finn, Rep ^t of J ^r Glover	4 18 —
30.	Part of Thomas's Plot	Commis ^r & Overseers of Barrocks	6 — —
31.	D ^o	Rep ^t of Mrs. Holmes	6 13 —
32.	D ^o	J ^r Parsons, Rep ^t of Simpson	5 15 —
33.	Ed Wines	Rev. S. Hodson, Rep ^t Tho ^s Hodson	4 1 —
34.	Burke's Plot	D ^o — D ^o	2 10 —
35.	House under Castle	Rich ^d Gifford, Rep ^t Plimmer	3 8 3
36.	Coker's Plot	Ch ^s Murphy	4 11 —
37.	Gerraghty's Plot	Edw ^d Hodson, Rep ^t Tho ^s Hodson	1 4 —
38.	Part of Sheep Park	Pat. Martin	32 — —
39.	D ^o	Rep ^t of Glover	28 7 4
40.	Part of Spa Park	Pat. Greene	25 14 5
41.	D ^o	Rich ^d Holton	20 3 11
42.	D ^o	Wm ^o Wallis	15 15 4
43.	Part of Sheep Park	J ^r M'Donnell & J ^r Byrne	8 16 4
44.	Part of Spa Park & Gallows Hill	Nich ^d Monk	54 3 9
45.	D ^o	Engineer Department	97 1 —
46.	Part of School Lands	Ditto	7 17 6
47.	Part of Glabe of St. Peters	Ditto	37 18 9
			20 — —
		TOTAL	£. 1,248 7 —

OBSERVATIONS.

See Act 10 George III. By a private Act of Parliament, passed in Ireland in this reign, after reciting as therein, it is enacted, That the several Castle, Manor, Town and Lands of Athlone, in the County of Roscommon; and the several Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Tythes, Tithings, &c. &c. situate in the Counties of Roscommon and Westmeath, in the Province of Connaught; and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, and the Yeasly and other Rents, Issues and Profits thereof; shall be henceforth vested in the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, for ever, to the Uses and upon the Trusts in said Act contained.

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RENTAL of the Estate of the late Bishop POCOCKE,
 vested in The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

N ^o	Tenants.	Decommission.	Annual Rent.	OBSERVATIONS.
1.	Chris ^d Scoder-	Kilrouan - - -	£. s. d. 376 8 6	10th July 1763, } The late Rev. and } Doctor Rich- 24th March 1765. } ard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, by his last Will and Testament, and by a Codicil thereto of three datts, after devising and be- queathing several Legacies, left all the rest of his Estate, real and personal, to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, in trust for the uses therein particularly set forth; and further, that if any other Religion should at any time be established than the then Protestant Religion, Testator then left the whole of said Estates to St. Patrick's Hospital in Dublin for Lunatics. The same to revert to the said Society whenever it should be re- established for the purposes aforesaid.
2.	Peter Ryan -	Loughmash - - -	166 5 -	
3.	Joseph Bayliff -	Coolshalleg - - -	65 - -	
4.	Rich ^d Roth -	Closballygale - - -	56 17 6	
5.	D ^o	Kilfinnashowrig - -	14 11 5½	
6.	Nich ^d Brophy	One house, Back-lane -	10 4 9	
7.	D ^o	Wicks-ground, Green-st ^d -	2 15 3	
8.	Nich ^d Nowlan -	Tan-yard, D ^o - - -	8 - -	
9.	Chas ^d Phelan -	One house, Irish-town -	7 - -	
10.	Mrs. Cartwright	D ^o D ^o - - -	9 - -	
			709 9 5½	
		Interest on Stock - - -	955 1 8	
			£. 964 4 1½	

Copy of the WILL of the late Bishop POCOCKE.

IN the Name of God, Amen. I Doctor Richard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, being in pretty good health and found of mind and memory, but sensible of the uncertainty of human life, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. And first I do bequeath my soul through the merits and intercession of Christ Jesus, our most merciful Redeemer, to be washed clean and pure by his most precious Blood, to be presented without spot to our most merciful Creator; and my body to be privately buried, as either my Executors or next of kin shall direct. I do leave to my dear Sister Elizabeth Pococke, of Newtown in Hampshire, Spinster, my House and Land in said Parish of Newtown. I do leave to my Servant William Belcher, and his Wife, each of them twenty Pounds. And to all my other Servants living with me in my House at the time of my death, the sum of five Pounds each; and to all those who are English, and immediately transplant themselves into England, five Pounds more to each, to bear their charges. I do desire that my Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Mervyn Archibald, do pack up carefully my Natural Collection, and direct the packing up all my Antiquaries, all to be sent to London to be sold in lots at public auction; for which trouble I do bequeath him the sum of twenty-five Pounds; and it is my will, that they be sent by long sea to London, as my Executors shall direct. I do leave all the rest of my Estate real and personal to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, in trust for the uses following: First, that the interest and rents be paid half-yearly to my said Sister Elizabeth Pococke or her order, for and during her natural life, and then to Elizabeth Milles, Spinster, of Higham Ferrers, for and during her natural life, excepting that I do leave to the said Elizabeth Milles four Pounds a year English money during her natural life, four Pounds a year to Jane Bingham, of Hurvat, Spinster, during her life; and then I do leave all my Estate real and personal for founding a School for Poor Boys from twelve to sixteen years old, who shall become Protestants, and to be bred to linen-weaving, and instructed in the principles of the Protestant Religion; said Boys not to have been at any School before of any public legal foundation, and particularly in none of the Charter Schools; to be apprenticed to the Society, when they are fourteen years old, for seven years, desiring that my manufactory house at Lantown, Kilkenny, if not disposed of by me, be applied for that use; and if the Society may think it better to sell any of my Lodes, I desire the produce may be disposed of in some Government security; and if any other Religion shall at any time be established than the present Protestant Religion, I do then leave the whole for such time to St. Patrick's Hospital in Dublin for Lunatics, under the direction of the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, and of the other Governors of said Hospital, to revert to the said Society whenever it shall be re-established for the purposes above mentioned. I do leave the Incorporated Society in Dublin the execution of this my last Will and Testament. I do leave all my Manuscripts to the British Museum in London, to the Governors or Trustees thereof. The above Will, written with my own hand on the 24th day of March 1765, I do desire may be looked on as a Codicil to the other Will, signed and sealed, as far as it differs from it, not having here in London, convenient Witnesses.

I Richard Pococke, Doctor of Laws and Bishop of Oxfory, do make my last Will and Testament in manner following; first, I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved Sister Elizabeth Pococke, Spinster, of Newtown in Hampshire, my House and Land in Newtown, Hampshire, in which she now lives. I do leave all my Manuscripts to the Radcliff-Library in Oxford. I do make the Incorporated Society of Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, the Executors of this my last Will and Testament; and I do give devise and bequeath to them, all my Estate real and personal, except as before excepted, in trust for the uses following. I do leave to each of my Servants, William Belcher and his Wife, the sum of five Pounds each; and to all the rest of my Servants living with me in my House at Kilkenny, the sum of five Pounds each; and to all my English Servants five Pounds each, over and above the ten Pounds, and five Pounds in case they leave Ireland to settle in England. I do leave the Interest of all my Estate real and personal, and all the Income of my said Estate real and personal, to my Sister aforesaid during her natural life, desiring it may be sent to her quarterly as it comes in. And after the decease of my said Sister, I do leave my Estate real and personal for the uses following; to found a Weaving School at Lintown near Kilkenny, in the house I built for weaving, for Papist Boys who shall be from twelve to sixteen years old, who have not been at any School before of any Public foundation, and particularly in some of the Charter Schools, to be apprenticed to the Society, at fourteen years old, for seven years; and Boys to be bred to the Protestant Religion. I do desire that all my Antiquaries and every thing relating to Natural History, and all my Coins and Medals, be sent to England to be sold by public auction; as likewise all my Books which will not sell here according to a just value. And I desire, that the Reverend Mr. Mervyn Archdall be requested to pack up my Natural Curiosities, and label them; for which I desire that a proper request be made to him, though he is a signing Witness to this Will. I declare this my last Will and Testament, all written with my own hand, and desire it may stand good, though it may be deficient in point of law. Signed, sealed and declared this 10th day of July 1763.

RICHARD OSSORY. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed and declared to be the last Will and Testament in presence of the Testator and of each other,

Wm. Cockburn.

Mervyn Archdall.

Nickie Martin.

STATE of the RANELAGH Fund, vested in The Incorporated Society, 5th January 1807.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance of the Ranelagh Fund, 5th January 1806 - - - - -	138	7	3	By sundry Payments on account of the Ranelagh Estate, and for support of the two Schools of Athlone and Boscormoon, during the year ended 5th January 1807 - - - - -	1,512	11	4
Amount of Receipts during the year ended 5th January 1807 - - - - -	1,031	10	5½				
By Cash advanced in aid of the Ranelagh Fund - - - - -	342	13	10½				
£.	1,512	11	8	£.	1,512	11	7

STATEMENT of the Pococke Fund, vested in The Incorporated Society, 5th January 1807.

	£.	s.	d.	By sundry Disbursements on account of	£.	s.	d.
Balance of the Pococke Fund, 5th January				the Pococke Fund, Rents and Renewal			
1806- - - - -	795	14	11	Fines for support of the Lintown Cotton	546	3	4
Receipts during the year ended 5th January				and Linen Factory, during the year			
1807- - - - -	829	23	9½	ended 5th January 1807 - - -			
				Balance of the Pococke Fund, 5th January			
				1807 - - - - -	1002	2	5
	£.	1,515	8 7½		£.	1,548	8 7½

EXPENDITURE GENERAL and TOTAL of The INCORPORATED SOCIETY,
for seven Years, ending 5th January 1808.

YEARS.	EXPENDITURE.	Children instructed, clothed and educated.	Average Expenditure.	Average N ^o of Children.	Average Annual Expense of each Child.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
One year to 5th January 1802	29,133 6 6½	2025			
" " " " " 1803	27,040 5 9½	2053			
" " " " " 1804	28,796 4 7	2015	30,157 15 7	2093	14 6 2
" " " " " 1805	30,148 8 5	2083			
" " " " " 1806	30,384 18 11	2094			
" " " " " 1807	33,878 7 2	2137			
" " " " " 1808	31,722 17 8½	2187			
£.	211,104 9 1½	14,636	30,157 15 7	2093	14 6 2

ESTATES vested in The INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

Ranclagh Estate, came into possession of the Society	-	-	19th November	1760.
Pecoche Estate	-	-	17th November	1779.
Rogerson's Estates	-	-	-	1785.
Kilbarchy Estate	-	-	-	1740.
Stewart's Estate	-	-	-	1791.
Farra	-	-	-	1764.
Coot's Estate	-	-	4th April	1764.
Back Lane	-	-	6th May	1767.
Brockry	-	-	1st November	1775.
Donation of £.40,000	-	-	-	1789.
Vryhouven's Bequest (one year after Testator's death)	-	-	May	1792.
Price's Annuity	-	-	September	1761.
Arklow Annuity	-	-	29th June	1742.
Brownstown	-	-	June	1764.

APPENDIX to The Third REPORT from the COMMISSIONERS

RENTAL of the Estate of the late JOHN ROGERSON, Esquire, in the County and City of Cork, vested in
The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in IRELAND.

N ^o	TENANTS.	TENURE.	RENT.
1	John Alnost - - -	999 Years, from March 91 - - -	£. s. d.
2	best Astin - - -	999 - D ^o from March 71 - - -	42 - - -
3	V ^o Bleasley - - -	3 Lives, ren. for ever, Mar. 63, (Pepper Corn)	33 - - -
4	Peter Cornsford - - -	99 Years, from September 91 - - -	26 - - -
5	Jef. Beale - - -	999 - D ^o from September 80 - - -	9 - - -
6	John Bombarda - - -	999 Years, from March 91 - - -	15 - - -
7	George Crofts - - -	999 - D ^o from March 1753 - - -	10 5 - -
8	Joseph Degas - - -	- - D ^o from September 1752 - - -	17 - - -
9	Tho ^r Kearney - - -	99 Years, from March 1800 - - -	22 - - -
10	Thomas Hewitt - - -	999 - D ^o from November 99 - - -	30 - - -
11	Jo ^r Keefe - - -	99 - D ^o from March 1801 - - -	11 10 - -
12	Arthur Kason - - -	999 - D ^o from March 1751 - - -	45 10 - -
13	Simon Frith - - -	- - D ^o from March 1753 - - -	50 18 - -
14	Thomas Farrer - - -	- - D ^o from March 1751 - - -	17 - - -
15	- - D ^o - - -	- - D ^o - D ^o - D ^o - - -	26 10 - -
16	How. Fitzgerald - - -	- - - - - - - - -	11 19 3
17	Joseph Gray - - -	999 Years, from September 1769 - - -	35 5 - -
18	John Galloway - - -	- - D ^o from September 1771 - - -	10 - - -
19	Stephen Coppington - - -	99 D ^o from Mar. 85: £. 7. 16 s. arrear	19 - - -
20	Fra ^r Goggin - - -	- - D ^o from September 1779 - - -	14 12 - -
21	Rich ^d Goggin - - -	- - D ^o from September 1779 - - -	10 - - -
22	Rob ^t Howe - - -	999 D ^o from March 1753 - - -	9 - - -
23	James Hulvat - - -	- - - - - - - - -	85 10 - -
24	Tho ^r Howard - - -	3 Lives, ren. for ever. No Fine	14 2 - -
25	Tho ^r Hilgrove - - -	99 Years, from March 1746 - - -	80 - - -
26	Nobbet Johnston - - -	- - D ^o from - D ^o - - -	41 10 - -
27	Edm ^d Knap - - -	99 Years, from September 1744 - - -	15 - - -
28	Robert Landy - - -	999 D ^o from March 1754 - - -	23 - - -
29	Walter Lovett - - -	For ever: £. 7. arrear	94 10 - -
30	Daniel Mahony - - -	999 Years, from March 1783 - - -	14 - - -
31	Thomas Scanlan - - -	- - - - - - - - -	13 - - -
32	Mary Murphy - - -	999 Years, from March 57. - - -	10 - - -
33	Honor Massey - - -	- - D ^o from September 1756 - - -	18 - - -
34	Widow White - - -	31 Years, from March 91 - - -	6 4 - -
35	John Morris - - -	999 D ^o from March 1751 - - -	13 - - -
36	Hugh Millard - - -	- - D ^o from September 1747 - - -	57 4 - -
37	Usher Philpot - - -	99 D ^o from March 1744 - - -	18 - - -
38	Richard Rowland - - -	999 D ^o from March 1751 - - -	67 15 - -
39	Richard Roberts - - -	- - D ^o from - D ^o - - -	11 1 - -
40	John S. Keys - - -	- - D ^o from September 1753 - - -	5 - - -
41	George Starpole - - -	- - D ^o from March 1780 - - -	13 - - -
42	W ^m Taylor - - -	99 D ^o from March 1774 - - -	24 - - -
43	Joseph Wetherall - - -	999 D ^o from March 1761 - - -	43 - - -
44	William Waggot - - -	990 D ^o from September 1760 - - -	14 - - -
45	William Walk - - -	3 Lives, ren. for ever - - -	8 10 - -
46	- - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	5 14 - -
KINSALE Rents.			
1	Cavendish - - -	Lives renewable for ever - - -	12 - - -
2	The Corporation - - -		5 - - -
3	Hart - - -		1 15 - -
4	Heard - - -		6 - - -
5	Bayly - - -		8 - - -
TOTAL - - -			989 18 5

Copy of The WILL of the late JOHN ROGERSON, Esquire.

IN the Name of God. Amen. I John Rogerison, of Bettysville in the County of Carlow, Esquire, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make this my last Will and Testament in the manner following; that is to say, I order all my just Debts and Funeral Expenses to be in the first place paid with all convenient speed after my decease. I give and demise all my real and personal Estate (except only my household furniture, coach, and cattle) unto the Reverend Doctor Howard St. George, and the Reverend Mr. Henry St. George, and George William Molyneux, Esquire, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs executors and administrators of such survivor, Upon Trust to pay to my servant, Ann Baynes, during her life, one annuity or yearly rent charge of sixty Pounds, out of the rents, issues and profits of my Estate in the County of Dublin, the same to be paid to her half-yearly and to commence from the day of my decease, with full powers to distress and sue for the same; and upon this further Trust, to pay to my servant, Letitia Massey, during her life, one annuity

annuity or yearly rent charge of forty Pounds, out of the rents, issues and profits of my county and city of Cork Estate, the same to be paid to her half-yearly and to commence from the day of my decease, with full powers to assign and sue for the same: But if either the said Ann Baynes or Letitia Mason should happen to sell, alien or assign their said annuities to any person or persons whatsoever, I will and desire that from thenceforth the said annuity or annuities so sold shall cease to be any longer paid, and shall merge in the inheritance of my said Estates. And upon this further Trust, to sell by public sale to the highest and fairest bidder or bidders (as soon as possible after my decease) but subject to the said annuities chargeable as aforesaid, all my real and personal Estate, Goods and Chattels (except my household furniture, coach and cattle); and out of the money arising from such sale I will and desire my said Trustees and the survivor of them and the executors and administrators of such survivor to pay as soon as possible after my decease the following Legacies, to wit, two thousand Pounds Sterling to Clement Walsby, of Wollsey Bridge in the county of Carlow, Esquire, with legal interest for the same from the day of my decease; and I also bequeath to the said Clement Walsby all my household furniture, coach and cattle; three thousand Pounds to my said Trustees, to be equally divided amongst them, provided they will take upon themselves the execution of the trusts reposed in them by this my Will, with legal interest for the same from the day of my decease; four thousand Pounds to the several Hospitals and charitable Foundations in the city of Dublin hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the Foundling Hospital, Mercers Hospital, the Lying-in Hospital, or any other charitable Foundations whatsoever, and in such proportion as my Trustees and Executors shall think proper, the same to be paid to them as soon as possible after my decease, in such shares and proportions as my said Trustees or the survivor of them, or the executors and administrators of such survivor shall think proper, with legal interest for the same from the day of my decease. And as to all the rest and residue of the Money arising from the sale of my real and personal Estate, Goods and Chattels, I will and desire my said Trustees and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivors, to pay the same over and as soon as possible after my decease to the Incorporated Society for promoting Protestant Charter Schools in Ireland, for the use of the said Schools. And I hereby constitute and appoint my said Trustees Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto and unto two Duplicates hereof set my hand and seal this 24th day of April 1785. JAMES ROBERTSON, (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared, by the said Testator as and for his last Will and Testament, in presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in presence of the Testator and of each other.

Thomas Kingston.
Sarah Kingston.
John Doyle.

RENTAL of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, Esquire, in the County and City of Dublin, vested in The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in IRELAND.

TENANTS.	DESCRIPTION.	Quantity.	Tenure.	RENT.	OBSERVATIONS.
		s. d. p.		£. s. d.	
John Doran	Lands of Cleeniel	55. 2. 0.	98 Years, from May 1793	189 7 10	} See Cork Rental (Copy of Will)
W ^m Bored	Ground at Glasnevin	0. 1. 30.	99 - from March 1742	6 - - -	
Canore	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	37 10 - -	
Alfred Canore	Ground at Glasnevin	11. 1. 38.	Lives renewable (no fine)	38 10 - -	
- Ditto	- D ^o - D ^o	3. 2. 0.	- D ^o - D ^o	42 - - -	
- Ditto	- D ^o Royal Park	3. 2. 0.	- D ^o - D ^o	8 - - -	
- Ditto	Lease not to be found	6. 0. 0.	- - - - -	29 - - -	
Trotter	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 - - -	
Henry H. Mitchell	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	40 - - -	
Delaney or Delany	House & Garden at Glasnevin	- - - - -	Lives renewable	11 - - -	
Edwards or Wehake	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	D ^o - £. 6. fine	12 - - -	
County of Dublin				108 7 10	
Murphy	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	36 8 - -	
Peck	House in Essex-street	- - - - -	99 Years, from Mar. 1768	90 - - -	
- D ^o	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	D ^o - from March 1777	30 - - -	
Cartwright	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	D ^o - from September 1749	40 - - -	
Richard French	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	3 Years, ren. - £. 70	98 - - -	
Joseph Hone	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	31 Years, Mar. 1789, 18	90 - - -	
John Power	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	99 - from May 1761	30 - - -	
Cartwright	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	D ^o - from September 1744	30 - - -	
O'Brien	Lease not to be found	- - - - -	D ^o - from November 1784	20 - - -	
Campbell	House in Essex-street	- - - - -	D ^o - from June 1741	23 - - -	
Munn	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	20 - - -	
Whitmore	House in Essex-street	- - - - -	31 Years from March 1744	45 - - -	
Rathbone	- D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -	1,000 - from March 1762	6 8 - -	
Spillman	- D ^o formerly Pays	- - - - -	99 - from March 1808	- - - -	
TOTAL				781 2 6	

RENTAL of the Estate of the late DEAN STEWART,
Vested in The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

N ^o	TENANTS.	Demarcations.	Term.	Quantity.	RENT.	OBSERVATIONS.
1.	Chichester Bolton - -	Dwelling House and Dunelm of Ard- patrick - - -	3 lives or 31 years - -	A. R. P. - - -	£. s. d. 140 14 -	21 December 1774. } The Rev ^d Richard Stewart, Doctor in Divinity, deceased, by his last Will and Testament of this date, being vested in fee of the Town and Lands of Ardpatrick in the County of Louth, and all his real Estate of what kind forever, subject to some Annuities created by the Will unto Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colmahack, the county of Fermanagh, Bart. and his heirs, to the use of his Testator's niece, Rebecca Wall, for life, without impeachment of waste; remainder to the said Sir Arthur Brooke and his heirs, during the life of said Rebecca Wall, upon trust, to preserve contingent remainders, and from and after the death of the said Rebecca, then to the use of her first and other Son, and to the heirs male of the body and bodies of such first and other Son; and in default of such issue, then to the use of the Daughter and Daughters of the said Rebecca, and the heirs male of such Daughter and Daughters; and for default of such issue, then to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland for ever, for the purposes in said Will contained.
2.	John Magennis - -	Ardpatrick - - -	31 years - -	18. 0. 0.	25 4 -	
3.	James Hemlin and J ^r Borne - - -	- D ^o - - -	31 years - -	22. 2. 0.	31 10 -	
4.	Patrick M ^c Cabe, Sen ^r and Pat ^r M ^c Cabe, J ^r	Rahedy - - -	31 years - -	6. 0. 10.	7 17 7½	
5.	J ^r Borne, Deuls Borne, and Bryan Curtis -	- D ^o - - -	31 years - -	7. 0. 10.	9 3 7½	
6.	James Rooney - -	- D ^o - - -	31 years - -	6. 1. 10.	8 2 6	
7.	Walter Evans - -	Ardpatrick - - -	D ^o or 3 lives	5. 0. 28.	6 9 5	
8.	Simon M ^c Aulfe - -	Reclaimed Lands of Rahedy - - -	31 years - -	11. 0. 14.	14 17 6	
9.	Sylvester Patrick and And ^r Hallypenny -	Rahedy - - -	- - -	52. 0. 20.	67 15 3	
10.	James Gilleniam - -	- D ^o - - -	- - -	27. 0. 10.	21 6 2	
					£. 303 - 1	

ment of waste; remainder to the said Sir Arthur Brooke and his heirs, during the life of said Rebecca Wall, upon trust, to preserve contingent remainders, and from and after the death of the said Rebecca, then to the use of her first and other Son, and to the heirs male of the body and bodies of such first and other Son; and in default of such issue, then to the use of the Daughter and Daughters of the said Rebecca, and the heirs male of such Daughter and Daughters; and for default of such issue, then to the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland for ever, for the purposes in said Will contained.

RENTAL of Three Houses in Back-lane and Nicholas-street, bequeathed jointly to The Incorporated Society and Mercers Hospital, by the late Mrs. SARAH PHIBBS.

N ^o	TENANTS.	Demarcations.	Term.	RENT.
1.	Thos ^d Kelly - - -	House in Back-lane - -	31 years from 25 March 1799 - -	£. s. d. 17 10 -
4.	Cad ^r Foxall - - -	D ^o corner of Back-lane & Nicholas-street - -	- D ^o - - -	60 - - -
Deduct Ground Rent payable to the City of Dublin - - -				77 10 -
				15 17 -
				62 3 -
Society's Moiety - - - £.				31 1 6

RENTAL of the Estate of the late Honorable Mrs. ANN HAMILTON, in the Barony of Dufferin and County of Down,
vested in The Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

N ^o	TENANTS.	Demarcations.	Quantity.	Term.	RENT.	OBSERVATIONS.
1.	Thomas Hewit - -	Killynchy - -	A. R. P. 47. 1. 5.	{ 31 y ^r from Nov. 1794 }	£. s. d. 47 5 7½	
2.	Ad ^r Downan - - -	- D ^o - - -	17. 2. 37.	- D ^o - - -	17 14 7½	
3.	W ^m Downan - - -	- D ^o - - -	12. 3. 0.	- D ^o - - -	11 9 6	
4.	Alex ^r Dunnan - -	- D ^o - - -	8. 2. 12.	- D ^o - - -	5 19 8	
5.	Walter M ^c Clurg - -	- D ^o - - -	4. 2. 0.	- D ^o - - -	3 3 -	
6.	James Stewart - -	- D ^o - - -	5. 0. 0.	- D ^o - - -	4 19 5	
7.	Sam ^l Hewit - - -	- D ^o - - -	9. 3. 20.	- D ^o - - -	11 7 1½	
8.	John Boyle - - -	- D ^o - - -	30. 0. 38.	- D ^o - - -	34 15 5½	
9.	Hugh M ^c Maister - -	- D ^o - - -	12. 2. 12.	- D ^o - - -	11 18 11	
10.	Widow Bad - - -	- D ^o - - -	10. 0. 0.	- D ^o - - -	9 10 -	
11.	Rob ^t Giddis - - -	- D ^o - - -	19. 3. 6.	- D ^o - - -	19 15 9	
12.	- - - - -	- D ^o - - -	7. 0. 0.	- D ^o - - -	4 18 -	
13.	W ^m Knox - - -	- D ^o - - -	10. 2. 0.	- D ^o - - -	10 5 8	
14.	Rob ^t Gibbons - -	- D ^o - - -	4. 0. 0.	- D ^o - - -	2 16 -	
15.	Hugh M ^c Maister - -	- D ^o - - -	3. 21. 0.	- D ^o - - -	3 2 7½	
16.	John Morrow - -	- D ^o - - -	3. 0. 0.	- D ^o - - -	2 2 -	
17.	James Finlay - -	- D ^o - - -	10. 1. 25.	- D ^o - - -	11 19 4	
18.	W ^m Scott and P ^r Card -	- D ^o - - -	30. 0. 0.	- D ^o - - -	33 - - -	
19.	Rev ^d J ^s Hewitson -	Glebe - - -	- - -	No Lease	30 - - -	
					£. 276 2 8½	

RENTAL of the Estate of the late CHURCH COOTE, Esq. situate in the Barony of Cullin and County of Limerick, vested in The Incorporated Society in Dublin for Protestant Charter Schools.

No.	TENANTS.	Designations.	Quantity.			Tenure.	RENT.		
			A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1.	Francis Drew, Esq. - -	Garrigheen, &c. - -	255.	0.	27.	3 Lives, 100 th for ever	255	2	9
2.	Edw Holmes - - - -	Clough and Debride, with Liberty of Turbary on the Mountains of Ballymurray and Ballyhonneboy - -	77.	0.	0.	- - D ^r - -	35	-	6
							290	3	3

RENTAL of Lands in the County of Tipperary, bequeathed by JAMES DAWSON, Esq. to The Incorporated Society towards Support of Clonmell School.

No.	TENANTS.	Designations.	Quantity.			Tenure.	RENT.		
			A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1.	Charles Walsh - - -	Canaghla, and Castaghbourne, and Larhee - -	{ 403 profitable, with 86 Acres Mingo and 51 Bog - - - }			3 Lives, renewable for ever - - -	32	-	-
			Deduct Quit Rent - - -				6	2	7½
							£.	75	17 4½

RENTAL of a Moiety of the Lands of FARRA, in the County of Wexmouth, bequeathed to The Incorporated Society by the late late Rev^d WILLIAM WILLSON.

No.	TENANTS.	Designations.	Quantity.			Tenure.	RENT.		
			A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1.	Mrs. G. Fetherstone - -	FARRA - - - -	242.	3.	17.	31 Y ^{rs} from May 1780	242	17	6
		Deduct for a Moiety of the Chief Rent, payable to the Right honourable Thomas Connolly - - -					51	-	-
							£.	191	17 6

GENERAL STATEMENT of the SCHOOLS for Seven Years, ended 5th of January 1868.

No.	SCHOOLS.	No. of Children of Protestant Parents, received during the last Seven Years.	No. of Children, of Popish Parents, received during the last period.	No. of Children, one of whose Parents is or was Protestant and the other a Popish.	TOTAL No. of Children received into the School.	No. of Children bound out to Trades during the last Seven Years.	No. of Children bound to Services during the last period.	TOTAL No. of Children Apprenticed.
1.	Ardaraean - - -	7	13	-	20	97	8	35
2.	Arklow - - -	3	8	4	14	8	2	30
3.	Athlone - - -	49	-	-	49	28	1	29
4.	Baggot-street - - -	-	1	-	1	13	47	68
5.	Ballyculla - - -	7	15	-	22	51	7	51
6.	Ballykelly - - -	6	46	2	54	35	-	35
7.	Cahel - - -	21	79	-	93	28	15	35
8.	Callebar - - -	3	21	-	24	1	4	48
9.	Cattedown - - -	4	8	2	14	18	6	5
10.	Catlemartyr - - -	5	6	-	11	1	1	2
11.	Charleville - - -	2	7	6	15	25	24	40
12.	Croghane - - -	19	12	3	39	28	5	23
13.	Clonsilla - - -	4	2	5	11	7	3	30
14.	Clontarf - - -	87	205	108	400	184	97	281
15.	Dahlig Nursery - - -	236	533	264	1,033	57	71	168
16.	Dandalk - - -	6	4	13	23	13	7	30
17.	Dunkerrin - - -	6	5	1	12	23	13	35
18.	Dunmurry - - -	4	13	-	17	29	1	30
19.	Farm - - -	2	8	14	24	14	8	37
20.	Inishannon - - -	14	11	2	27	29	-	29
21.	Kilkenney - - -	5	7	-	12	15	15	30
22.	Longford - - -	7	18	-	25	30	6	38
23.	Loughrea - - -	16	14	-	30	14	31	46
24.	Lutwen Factory - - -	-	38	-	38	38	-	38
25.	Maynooth - - -	1	3	-	4	1	-	1
26.	Monastereven - - -	14	56	6	76	-	-	-
27.	Moniva - - -	4	7	-	11	-	-	-
28.	Newport - - -	3	7	2	12	15	15	30
29.	Ray - - -	6	19	-	25	13	6	17
30.	Robb - - -	9	4	4	17	7	5	16
31.	Robson - - -	44	-	-	44	21	13	34
32.	Santry - - -	19	21	4	44	11	6	17
33.	Shannon Groves - - -	5	13	-	18	20	14	34
34.	D ^r - Nursery - - -	9	101	20	130	1	1	2
35.	Stratford - - -	3	3	2	8	28	9	37
36.	Stratbally - - -	3	2	1	6	13	1	19
37.	Sligo - - -	3	26	-	29	33	5	38
38.	Tram - - -	10	14	3	27	3	3	6
39.	Waterford - - -	2	25	2	29	20	2	22
TOTAL - - -		646	1,418	355	2,419	905	446	1,351

A RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN who were Apprenticed, given up to their Parents, Elop'd, Stolen, and also of those who Died, from the 25th of September 1866 to the 24th of June 1868.

Died.	Elop'd.	Stolen.	Given to Parents.	Apprenticed.
46.	21.	5.	30.	339.

AN ACCOUNT of the First, Second and Third Parts of Apprentices Fees separately paid by The Incorporated Society, during the Seven Years ended the 5th of January 1807; an Account of Bounties paid to Apprentices for *Irish Service*:—And also, an Account of Marriage Portions paid during the above period.

	1st Part Fee.	2d Part Fee.	3d Part Fee.	Bounties.	Marriage Portions.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From the 5th of January 1800 to the 5th of January 1801	105 4 4½	85 17 7½	54 0 7½	64 0 0	30 0 0
From the 5th of January 1801 to the 5th of January 1802	93 16 10½	87 0 4½	63 9 7½	94 0 0	60 0 0
From the 5th of January 1802 to the 5th of January 1803	100 3 4½	68 2 3	114 9 10½	120 0 0	40 0 0
From the 5th of January 1803 to the 5th of January 1804	96 2 4½	85 6 3	108 1 3	114 0 0	55 0 0
From the 5th of January 1804 to the 5th of January 1805	105 10 1½	88 13 9	93 16 10½	88 0 0	60 0 0
From the 5th of January 1805 to the 5th of January 1806	113 15 0	89 17 3	98 19 3	140 16 9	35 0 0
From the 5th of January 1806 to the 5th of January 1807	700 8 0	117 3 3	89 12 9	154 14 0	55 0 0

OBSERVATIONS:

The Account was made out from the Registry of Apprentices Fees, &c. kept in the Office of the Incorporated Society; and is an examination of the Proceedings of the Committee of Fifteen, from the 5th of January 1800 to the 5th of January 1807.

Appendix, No. 1.

At a General Meeting of The Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday the 15th of March 1775;

PRESENT:

Right Hon^{ble} Lord Viscount Ranelagh.
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Down.
Robert Fetherston, Esq.
Redmond Morris, Esq.
George Simpson, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Lyon.
The Rev. Dean Bayley.
James French, Esq.
The Rev. J. Drury.

The Rev. Dean LEDWICH in the Chair.

Whereas it has been the constant practice of this Society not to admit any Children but such as are Children of Papists, or at least where one of their Parents are or have been Papists, or in case the Parents are dead, or they being defunct are in the hands of Papists, and thereby are in the utmost danger of being bred up Papists: And whereas the Society have some reason to suspect that in some instances some of their Committees have acted contrary thereto, in admission of Children:

Resolved, That the Committee of fifteen, or the Local Committees, of the several Schools and Nurseries, do not admit any Children in their Schools or Nurseries unless the Children shall appear in the above circumstances, by proper certificates or affidavits; and that the Local Committees do not admit any Children until, upon sending up such certificates or affidavits to the Society or Committee of fifteen, they shall approve of their admission.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be immediately sent to the several Committees belonging to this Society, in order that they may conform thereto.

At a Monthly General Meeting of The INCORPORATED SOCIETY, &c. held on Wednesday the 11th of December 1776;

PRESENT:

Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Waterford.	Reverend Archdeacon Wight.
George Sampson, Esquire.	James Forde, Esquire.
Reverend Mr. Drury.	Redmund Montes, Esquire.
	Reverend Doctor Lyon.

Reverend Dean LEDWICH in the Chair.

The Resolution of the Society, of the 15th of March 1775, respecting the Terms of Admission of Children, was unanimously agreed to, and confirmed.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of The INCORPORATED SOCIETY, &c. held on Wednesday the 14th day of May 1803;

PRESENT:

His Grace the Archbishop of CASHEL, in the Chair.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.	Rev. W ^m Ledwich.
The Lord Bishop of Cloyne.	Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy.
The Lord Bishop of Elphin.	Rev. Dr. Garvey.
Sir Fra ^s Hutchinson, Bart.	Henry Steward, Esquire.
W ^m Maturin, Esquire.	Rob ^t Nudock, Esquire.
W ^m Diney, Esquire.	Rob ^t Ashworth, Esquire.
The ^s Diney, Esquire.	John Tuthill, Esquire.
Reverend Dr. Murray.	J. D. Latocho, Esquire.
Rev. C. Colles Beresford.	Rev. H ^d Woodward.
Rev. Archdeacon Synge.	Rev. Archdeacon of Dublin.
Arthur Keene, Esquire.	

General Order relating to the Terms of Admission of Children. } These Resolutions of the General Board of the 15th of March 1775 and 4th of December 1776, relating to the Terms of Admission of Children into the Charter Schools, having been read; and a Copy of the Society's Charter, and of the Petition on which it was founded, laid before the Society; and it appearing that notice had been given in the Summaries to the Members for this Day's Meeting, that this Subject was to be taken into consideration, It was moved, and

Resolved unanimously, That great inconveniences have been found to result from the Restrictions imposed by the said Resolutions of 15th March 1775 and 4th December 1776, and that the objects of the Society would be more effectually promoted if the Admission of Children were subject to no other Restrictions than such as are imposed by the Charter.

Resolved therefore unanimously, That the said Restrictions of the 15th of March 1775 and 4th December 1776, be and they are hereby rescinded.

Appendix, No. 3.

BOOKS used in the PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS.

Holy Bible.	Dr. Man's Catechism at large.
New Testament.	D ^r - - - abridged.
Secker's Lessons.	Church Catechism.
Book of Common Prayer.	Stopford's - D ^r .
Psalters.	Croftman's - D ^r .
Four Gospels, with Notes.	Moral Lessons.
Sellen's Abridgement.	Spelling Books.
Whole Duty of Man.	Reading made Easy.
Mrs. Trimmer's Lessons.	Primers.
Catechism by D ^r .	Gough's Arithmetic.
Hannah Moore's Tracts.	Voller's - D ^r .
Duties of Religion.	Copper-Plate Prints.
Gilpin's Lives, &c.	

Appendix, N° 4.

FORM of Recommending a Child into a Charter School or Nursery.

I (*sent of the Father; or, if he be dead, of the Mother; or, if they are both dead, of the nearest Relative, specifying the relationship*) of [*the Child's name*] do most earnestly entreat that [*he, or she, as the case may be*] may be admitted into a Protestant Charter [School, or Nursery] and I do hereby give my full and voluntary consent to [*him, or her, as may be*] being educated in the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Religion.

Signed,

Witness present,

We recommend aged years, born at in the Parish of
and County of and now residing at in the Parish of and
County of to be admitted into a Charter [School or Nursery, *as the case may be.*]

This Child's Father [*is alive, or dead, as may be*] and [*is or was, as the case may be, a Protestant or Papist, and a Tradesman or Labourer, &c. describing the trade or business*] and has Christian name and surname and its Mother [*is alive or dead, and is or was a Protestant or Papist, as the case may be*] and her Christian name and maiden name [*are or were*]

And we certify, that having seen the above-named Child, and having minutely examined and enquired into all the above circumstances, we believe them to be true.

Signature of the persons recommending; who must add
their usual place of residence. And of the Minister or
Curate of the Parish in which the Child resides.

[It is requested that the Clergyman who signs the Recommendation will endeavour to ascertain the age of the Child with as much accuracy as possible; as gross impositions are frequently professed upon the Society concerning the ages of children recommended.]

[N. B.—No Child aged under 4, or above 6 years is admissible into a Charter Nursery. No Child under 6 or above 10 is admissible into a Charter School.]

I have seen and examined the above mentioned Child, and believe it to be of sound mind, and to have the perfect use of its limbs; and that it has no defect whatsoever in its eyes, hearing, or speech; and that it is not ricketty; and I believe that it has no bodily infirmity, evil, scald, or scrofulous complaint, which is likely to make it incapable of labour, or a burden on the Establishment. It has [*here, in case the Child has not had the small pox, insert the word Not*] had the small pox.

Dated the day of

Signature of the nearest Surgeon or Apothecary; }
who must add his usual place of residence.

[Particular attention is paid by the Committee of Fifteen to the responsibility of the Person recommending, who is always considered by them as in some degree responsible for the claims of the object, and the truth of the matter stated.]

Appendix, N° 5.

RULES for the Government of The PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS and NURSERIES of Ireland.

AT the annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, held on Wednesday the 11th of February 1809, the following Rules, as amended and altered, were read and confirmed, as recommended by the Board of Education.

27th March 1809.Jas Adairson, Sec^r.

TO the Reverend Catechists, and the Members of the Local Committees of the several Protestant Charter Schools and Nurseries of Ireland, under the direction of the Incorporated Society; and to the Masters, Mistresses, and Others thereof.

THE following General Rules and Orders are extracted from the Proceedings of the Incorporated Society and Committee of Fifteen, and directed to be strictly observed and adhered to by the Masters, Mistresses, and Others of the several Schools and Nurseries.

It is found that, notwithstanding repeated instructions given by the Committee of Fifteen and the Society at large, the Accounts and Returns from several of the Schools and Nurseries are continued to be transmitted in a very careless, irregular, and defective manner, and many orders not only unattended to, but even disobeyed and violated, and this under the pretext of ignorance: The design therefore of the following pages is to do away totally that pretext, and to point out in one view to the Masters, Mistresses, and Others, their respective duties; for which this plan appears better calculated than the detached sheets of Rules and Orders which have been from time to time sent down to

the Schools. It is however to be observed, that this book* is not by any means intended to supersede the necessity of continuing those detached sheets of Rules and Orders constantly hung up in the School and Committee rooms; on the contrary, the general order to that purport is still to be strictly adhered to.

The perusal of these pages is therefore strongly recommended to the Masters, Mistresses, and Ushers, whereby they will be enabled, without much trouble, to know what is required of them by the Society, and to avoid falling under their displeasure, and incurring the fines to be inflicted for neglect and non-observance of the rules laid down for the government of the Schools committed to their care.

It is the direction of the Committee of Fifteen, that all quarterly accounts shall be laid before them according to the order in which they shall be received by the Secretary; but the accounts from such of the Schools or Nurseries as are irregularly stated, or from which all the proper and necessary returns and vouchers are not made, will, according to the Society's order, be returned to the respective Masters and Mistresses to be corrected, the expense of the postage not allowed to them, and such accounts will not be brought under re-consideration until all those that are regular shall have been passed by the Committee of Fifteen.

To the Visitor Catechists, and Members of the several Local Committees, who from motives of zeal for true Religion and Loyalty have engaged in the pious and laudable design of this Institution, the perusal of these few pages is respectfully recommended; as so then they will find comprehended in one view the duties to be performed by the several Masters, Mistresses, and Ushers, and be themselves informed in what is required from them as Members of Local Committees and Catechists.

Incorporated Society's House,
March 8th, 1806.

J. Adams, Sec.

P. S. Some blank pages are left at the end, in order that any additional Rules and Orders hereafter made, may from time to time be regularly entered.†

DIETARY for the CHARTER SCHOOLS.

RULE 1.

Sunday.

Breakfast; one-third of a pound of thorough wheaten bread, from which nothing but the coarse bran has been taken, or six ounces of oatmeal made into firabost, and one pint of new milk.

Dinner; half a pound of meat (viz. good beef or mutton) weighed raw, exclusive of bone, and two pounds of potatoes.

Supper; four ounces of thorough wheaten bread, from which nothing but the coarse bran has been taken, and one pint of new milk.

Monday.

Breakfast; six ounces of oatmeal made into firabost, and one pint of buttermilk.

Dinner; one pint of broth made of the water in which the beef was boiled the preceding day, with the addition of all the bones, which are to be kept boiling from the hour of dinner on Sunday till the hour of dinner on Monday, with an ounce of meal for each mess, with leeks and turneps, carrots and cabbages, and one-third of a pound of bread.

Supper; one pound and a half of potatoes, and one pint of buttermilk.

Tuesday.

Breakfast; same as Monday.

Dinner; one-third of a pound of thorough wheaten bread, or six ounces of oatmeal made into firabost, and one pint of new milk.

Supper; same as Monday.

Wednesday.

Breakfast; same as Monday.

Dinner; same as Tuesday.

Supper; same as Sunday.

Thursday.

Breakfast; same as Monday.

Dinner; same as Sunday.

Supper; same as Monday.

Friday.

Breakfast; same as Monday.

Dinner; same as Monday.

Supper; same as Monday.

Saturday.

Breakfast; same as Monday.

Dinner; same as Tuesday.

Supper; same as Monday.

Observations.—No buttermilk shall be given to the children that has been more than 48 hours churned. Four ounces of rice, weighed when raw, may be substituted instead of six ounces of oatmeal. No separation to be made of skim milk and drippings, but the Master is permitted to mix one pint of water with every quart of new milk, but must be prepared to verify by affidavit to be sent up with each quarterly account, if required, that he has not, during any part of said quarter, mixed a greater proportion of water, nor separated the skim milk from the drippings. No potatoes, except apple potatoes, are to be given to the children, from 24th March till 24th of June. No potatoes are to be used from 24th June 'till 29th September, but one third of a pound of wheaten bread, as before mentioned, is, during all that time, to be substituted in lieu of potatoes at each meal at which pota-

* The Rules were collected and printed in a Book, from which these are taken.

† The Book was bound up with some blank leaves, as expressed, at the end.

are to be used during other parts of the year. If the Local Committee of any School or Nursery shall, during any time between 1st of November and 1st of May, judge it expedient, on account of scarcity of milk, to permit beer to be used at dinner, the Master or Mistress of such School or Nursery may substitute at dinner instead of milk, a like quantity of wholesome beer, during each of these periods; provided, however, that a permission in writing, signed by three or more of the Local Committee and also by the Catechist, shall, during all the time for which such permission is granted, continue fixed on the wall of the room in which the children dine. It is insisted upon by the Society that every child's mess shall be served up to table on a separate tureen or in a separate perringer, according to the kind of food. The Society allow table-cloths, also knives and forks, to be used on wet days.—The Masters and Mistresses are firstly enjoined to have a printed copy of this Dietary constantly posted up in the room where the children dine.

Hours of Meals.]—From the 25th of March to the 25th of September: Hour of Breakfast, half-past eight, of Dinner one, of Supper seven.—From the 25th of September to the 25th of March: Hour of Breakfast half past nine, of Dinner two, of Supper seven.

N. B. On Sundays throughout the whole year, the hour of Dinner shall be half past two, and of Supper half past seven.

2. **Hours for Instruction, Labour of the Children, &c.]**—Summer half year: From the 1st of March to the 1st of October, the children are to rise at six; from that time till seven they are to be employed in dressing themselves, acts of devotion, settling and cleaning the house, &c.

Instruction in learning, from seven till half past eight.

Breakfast and play, from half past eight till half past nine.

Labour, from half past nine till twelve.

Instruction in learning, from twelve till one.

Dinner and play, from one till half past two.

Labour, from half past two till five.

Instruction in learning, from five till seven.

Supper, acts of devotion, washing, combing, &c. and going to bed, from seven till nine, except in the months of March, April and September, when the children may go to bed at eight.

Winter half year: From the 1st of October to the 1st of March, the children to rise at half past six, except that during November, December and January they are to rise at seven o'clock; from that time till eight they are to be employed in dressing, acts of devotion, settling and cleaning the house, &c.

Instruction in learning, from eight till half past nine.

Breakfast and play, from half past nine till half past ten.

Labour, from half past ten till one.

Instruction in learning, from one till two.

Dinner and play, from two till three.

Labour, from three till five.

Instruction in learning, from five till seven.

Supper, acts of devotion, washing, combing, and going to bed, from seven till eight.

3. **Works of Labour.]**—The works at which the children are to be employed are those of gardening, basketry; breaking, swinging and heckling of flax carding wool, knitting, spinning; and weaving, where they have looms. It is expected that the girls shall make and mend their own clothes; and that all the stockings worn by the children in each and every School, both male and female, shall have been knit by them.—And it is ordered, that from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, breach yarn, the Masters shall keep constant reasonable fires in the school-rooms and in the working-rooms; during the hours the children shall be employed at work.

4. **Specification of Labour.]**—The Masters or Mistresses are to specify on the third page of each quarterly printed Abstract, in the column set apart for Observations, the names of the children who have been taught to knit, spin, sew, or other works of industry; by marking opposite the names, the letters *kn, sp, sew, &c. &c.*

The Masters or Mistresses are to state distinctly in each quarterly Abstract, in the column appropriated for the purpose, the net value, kind and profit of the children's labour, and particularly the number of pairs of stockings knit, by what number of children, and the value thereof. No premium will be granted to the Master or Mistress, where this rule is neglected.

5. **Charge for Labour.]**—The Masters and Mistresses of the several Schools are chargeable quarterly, at the rate of twenty shillings per annum for the labour of each child; but from the whole charge a reduction of one-fourth is allowed, upon the consideration that that proportion of the children may, from youth or other causes, be incapable of labour.

6. **Farming Implements.]**—The Society do not provide for any of their Schools, implements of farming.

7. **Attendance at Church, &c.]**—The Masters or Mistresses and Ushers shall accompany the children to divine service every Lord's day, keep them orderly there, and see that they go and return in a decent and regular manner; and in the afternoons in summer, and evenings in winter, they shall meet in the schools, where, after catechising and reading the Psalms, the chapters for the day, and a

fession of the Whole Duty of Man, a Psalm shall be sung, concluding with the prayers appointed for the Charter Schools.

8. *Hymnody.*—After prayers and meals, the children shall sing the Gloria Patria, or a few stanzas from the Psalms selected for the Charter Schools.

9. *Cleanliness.* Clean Sheets. Fresh Straw.]—The Mistresses are to take care that in the mornings the beds be made, the rooms well swept every day, and washed once a week; that the children have clean linen twice a week, viz. on Sunday and Wednesdays; that their hands and faces be washed at least morning and evening, and their heads carefully combed every morning; that their hair be kept close cut. That clean sheets be put on the beds the first Sunday in every month, and each bed filled with 28lbs. of fresh dry straw, regularly every quarter-day.

10. *Conduct of the Children.*—The Masters and Mistresses shall to the best of their power watch over the behaviour of the children, both at work and at play, giving them due correction for fault; but if any child be notoriously addicted to such heinous offences as lying, swearing, stealing, &c. or remarkably idle or slothful, notice shall be given thereof to the Committee of Fifteen, that proper measures may be taken for redressing such offences.

11. *Conduct of Masters and Mistresses.*—The Masters and Mistresses are to be sober, regular and exemplary in their conduct and behaviour; not to frequent ale-houses or fairs, run in debt, or be unnecessarily absent from school or business, and never be both abroad (save at divine service) at the same time.

12. *Damage to Furniture.* Glazing.]—The Masters and Mistresses shall be answerable for all damages that may be done to the furniture, utensils and tools belonging to the Society; to which purpose they are to sign receipts for the same, upon the delivery of them to their charge, and to give security; and shall have a quarterly allowance for keeping glazed the windows of the house and offices. Extraordinary accidents to be reported by the Local Committee and Catechists, and referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

13. *Inmates.*—The Masters and Mistresses shall not suffer any one to live or lodge in the house who is not a Protestant, and on the foundation, without special leave in writing from the Committee of Fifteen; and shall be particularly careful not to admit into the house on any account, any person that has not been bred a Protestant, and continues of that persuasion.

14.—The Masters and Mistresses shall transmit with their quarterly accounts, signed by the Catechists, a list of the several inmates of their respective houses, and of such person or persons as resided therein during any part of the quarter, specifying their names, ages, general place of residence, and religion.

15. *Servants.*—The Servants on the foundation are to be Protestants. In all quarterly accounts the name and surname of the servants, and their religion, are to be certified opposite to the charge for wages. And when a Master or Mistress is about to hire a servant, he or she shall procure from such servant, before hired, a certificate from the Minister or Curate of the Parish where such servant has resided, as to her religious profession and moral character; the said certificate to be transmitted to the Secretary. The Society allow £.3. per annum for wages, and five pence a day for diet, to each servant.

16. *Messages.*—The Masters and Mistresses shall avoid, as far as it is possible, sending the children belonging to the Schools on errands or messages; but when it is absolutely necessary so to employ them, to use the utmost caution in selecting for such purposes the most discreet, regular and steady boys, and give them a note expressing the place sent to, the day and hour when sent, and the business.

17. *Children not to be employed off the Premises.*—The Masters or Mistresses shall not suffer any boy or girl of any Charter School, on any account or under any pretence, to be employed off the premises of the school, at the instance of any person whatsoever.

18. *Visits of Parents and others.*—Parents are to have free access to their children at reasonable hours, on such day of each week as the Committee of Fifteen may appoint, upon application to the Master or Mistress. If any persons unknown come to see the children, they are to be treated with civility, but never to be permitted to be with the children or servants, except in the presence of the Master or Mistress.

19. *Furniture not to be lent.*—The Masters and Mistresses are not to lend any of the furniture, utensils, or any other article belonging to the Society, on any pretence whatsoever.

20. *Visitors Observations.*—The Masters and Mistresses are to keep a book open in the school or committee-room, in which any member of the Local Committee, or any other gentleman or lady who shall visit the School or Nursery, may enter his or her observations, with the date, and sign his or her name thereto.

21. *Inoculation.*—The Masters and Mistresses are to cause all the children in the respective Schools and Nurseries, who by marks or otherwise are not known to have had the small pox, to be inoculated during the Spring or Autumn of every year. The Society allow 5s. 5d. for the operation and medicines for each child.

to reckon the said children, and to sign at the foot of each list, a certificate of the attendance of each child, and to specify particularly whether the said children behaved themselves properly during divine service, and were clean in their persons, and decently dressed. The said weekly-lists and certificates so authenticated, to be returned with the Quarterly Reports from each school. And the several Masters and Mistresses are directed to produce a copy of this order to the several officiating Clergymen, together with the list specified, and to specially request, in the name of the Society, a compliance therewith.

28. Specimens of Writing and Arithmetic.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to transmit with each Quarterly Abstract, specimens of the children's writing and arithmetic, in both large and small hand, to which must be annexed the number of quarters each child has been learning to write; and the Catechist's certificate at the foot of each sheet, that all the specimens were written by each child respectively, in his presence.

A specimen in Addition of Coin, is expected from every child who knows that rule. And a specimen of writing, from every child who is eight years of age or upwards.

29. Attestation of Writing, &c.]—The Committee of Fifteen, conceiving that it may be inconvenient to the Catechists to remain at the school while all the children are writing specimens on one or two sheets of paper, desire that in future the specimens may be written on as many separate pieces as may be most agreeable to the Catechists; and that they be all stitched or pasted together; and that the Catechist sign the initials of his name to each separate piece, and give at the bottom one general certificate to the purpose expressed in the foregoing rule.

30. Return of Land.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to transmit, with each Quarterly Abstract, an accurate Return, attested by the Catechist, of the nature and produce of the school-land, specifying distinctly the total number of acres, the quantity under the respective kinds of tillage, pasture, meadow and pasture. And as providing the children with a sufficient quantity of wholesome milk is a particular object with the Society, they expect that the several Masters shall constantly keep a sufficient number of milch cows, and reserve a full and adequate provision of pasture for them, which they are not by any means to break up, without permission from the Committee of Fifteen.

31. Return of Cattle.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to transmit, with each Quarterly Abstract, a Return, attested by the Catechist, of the different kinds of cattle they keep, distinguishing the number of milch cows, and their respective ages.

32. Separate Farms.]—No Master or Mistress of any Charter School or Nursery is to rent any land, except what he or she holds from the Society, without having first obtained leave from the Committee of Fifteen to take such land; after having specified the number of acres in said land, and its distance from the school.

Every Master and Mistress is required to state what land they hold, in addition to the land the Society have let to them, and its use and produce as to cultivation, with the Returns for the first Quarter in every year.

33. Lists of Children fit to be apprenticed.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to transmit, with each Quarterly Abstract, a list, certified by the Catechist, of the names and ages of such of the children as their respective schools, as he shall judge, from age and instruction in learning, fit to be apprenticed.

34. Incidents and Utensils.]—No bills of incidents or utensils are paid by the Society, unless the Local Committee shall have certified that they have examined the same; and that bills and receipts (on proper stamps, when the amount comes within the Stamp Act) shall be transmitted; and unless such bills of incidents and utensils are dated, and by the Master or Mistress verified by affidavit, setting forth that the articles charged for were absolutely necessary for the school, that the price charged for each article was paid, and that it was reasonable, and the lowest the same could be done for, or had in the neighbourhood of the school.

35. Estimates for Repairs.]—The Masters or Mistresses are not to send to the Society any Estimate for repairs or work to be done, unless the dimensions, franching, and quality of the materials are specified, and unless previously carefully examined, certified and subscribed by the Local Committee and Catechist, as to the necessity of the work and the reasonableness of the charges; such Estimate to contain the specific amount, in words as well as in figures; and the Contractor to specify the time within which he will engage to execute the work.

36. Not to be done without Order.]—The Masters and Mistresses are by no means to allow any repairs to be begun, carried on, or executed, unless previously ordered by the Society or Committee of Fifteen, except slight breaches in the lining, which may require immediate repair, and then only with the approbation and under the inspection of the Local Committee or Catechist.

37. Whitewashing.]—When the Visitor Catechist of any School or Nursery shall judge whitewashing the inside of the house to be necessary, the Master of such School or Nursery may, under his inspection, purchase lime and employ a handy labourer to do the work, at an expence not exceeding one guinea: but the Committee of Fifteen are aware that this work may, in many places, be well done at a considerable less expence.

38. Days Work by Labourers, &c.]—The Masters and Mistresses are directed, when days work are necessary, and ordered by the Committee of Fifteen to be done by Mason, Carpenter, Slater, or other workmen, to enter in a book a regular and exact account of the number of days such workmen were employed, and to take care that they work the number of hours customary in their several trades, and that they execute the work in a proper manner.

39. Bill for Repairs.]—No bill for repairs or other work executed, is paid by the Society, unless the same is transmitted, and that the Local Committee or Catechist have certified that such repairs or work are completely executed in a substantial and workmanlike manner; and that the date of the Society's or Committee of Fifteen's order, in pursuance of which the work was executed, is specified; and unless due credit is given for all money advanced on account of the work, and for old materials.

40. Apothecary.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to keep a book, in which must be entered all medicines received from the Apothecary; and the name of each child for whom the medicine was received, duly specified. No bill for medicines is paid by the Society, unless thus regularly patented; and unless the Master or Mistress shall certify that all the medicines charged, were received for the use of the children of the school, and administered to them only. The Apothecary's bill, and all others, are to be transmitted to the Committee of Fifteen every quarter. The Masters and Mistresses are to notify this rule, in writing, to the medical gentlemen attending the respective schools.

41. Salaries.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to charge in their respective accounts, the salaries of themselves, the Catechists, Uthens, Servants, and all other salaries paid by the Society, regularly each quarter. No charge of this nature for half a year or upwards will be admitted, unless a sufficient excuse is given, for having it so charged. All charges for salary, &c. must express the date when due, and the name of the person to whom paid.

42. Abstract to be filled, and Papers to be indexed.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to be particularly careful to fill up the several columns and blank spaces in the Quarterly Abstract; to fold neatly and indorse all the Papers and Returns to be transmitted therewith, as soon as convenient after each quarter-day, stating the name of the School at the top of each Paper or Return, next the quarter to which it refers, and then the purport of its contents.

43. Number of children to be noted Monthly.]—The Masters and Mistresses of each and every School and Nursery are to inform the Secretary by letter, on the first day of every month, of the number of children then actually under their care, distinguishing the sexes.

44. Abstracts, Letters, &c. how to be directed.]—All abstracts, letters and returns on the business of the Society to be put under cover, and directed to the Secretary of the General Post Office; having the words "Incorporated Society" marked on a conspicuous part thereof.

45. Goods for the Schools.]—Whenever any goods which are to be sent from Dublin, are ordered for a School, the Master of such school is to direct a safe carrier, in whom he can confide, to call at the Society's house for them; but to give notice to the Secretary some time before he is to call, that the goods may be ready packed up. And no Master is to apply for any goods of his own accord, printed abstracts, indentures, forms of admission, &c. excepted; but when any articles are wanted for the children's use, he is to inform the Local Committee or Catechist thereof, that application may be made through them in due form to the Committee of Fifteen.

46. Application for Goods.]—The Local Committees of the several Schools and Nurseries and the Catechists thereof, are requested when any representation is made to them by the Master or Mistress of the school over which they preside, that bedding, furniture, or utensils of any kind, or paper or books, are wanted for the use of the children and school, not to pay any regard to such representation, without previously examining into the number, state and condition of the like particulars as shall be so required, then remaining in the school and fit for further use; and at the same time to call for and have before them a true account when any such articles were last applied for and granted by the Society; and thus screen the Local Committees and Catechists are requested to transmit to the Committee of Fifteen, to the end that they may form some judgment of the attention paid by the Masters and Mistresses to the care of the articles with which they are entrusted.

47. Inventories to be copied.]—The Masters and Mistresses of the several Schools and Nurseries are directed to copy in a bound book, to be provided for the purpose, an exact transcript of the inventory of beds and bedding, furniture, utensils, and all other articles the property of the Society under their care; and the Local Committees or Catechists are requested to sign said transcript so copied, at the same meeting at which they sign the transcript which the Master or Mistress is to transmit to the Committee of Fifteen; so that there may be two originals preserved, that in the book to be in the Master or Mistress's keeping, ready for the inspection of visitors; and the Masters or Mistresses are to add to such transcript, from time to time, every article received from Dublin, or bought in the neighbourhood, inserting the dates when so received or purchased.

48. Receipts for Goods.]—The Masters and Mistresses are not only to send an immediate acknowledgment to the Secretary, for all goods received, specifying the quantity of each article, but also to specify the particulars in the column of the printed Abstract appropriated to that purpose.

48 APPENDIX to The Third REPORT from the COMMISSIONERS

49. *Carriage of Goods.*—The Masters and Mistresses are to pay for the carriage of all goods sent from Dublin, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary, according to the regulated prices of the country, and to charge the same in their succeeding accounts with the Society.

50. *Quality and Quantity of Goods.*—The Local Committees and Catechists are requested, as all goods of any kind should be sent to the schools of best quality, or deficient in quantity, to report the same to the Committee of Fifteen.

51. *Quantity of Sheetings and Ticks.*—The Society allow nine yards of linn (28 inches or breadth) to each pair of sheets, that each sheet may be full two yards and a quarter in length; and eight yards and a quarter of ticken to each bed and bolster, that borders may be left entirely round the bed, of one fourth part of the breadth of the ticken.

52. *Sheeting marked.*—It is ordered, that no linen for sheeting be sent to any of the Schools or Nurseries from the Society's stocks, without being cut out, and marked in the centre of each end of every sheet with the words, INCORPORATED SOCIETY, and the length of each sheet also marked thereon.

53. *Elopement.*—If a boy or girl should elope from any of the schools and be recovered by the Master or Mistress, notice thereof is to be immediately given to the Committee of Fifteen; and such boy or girl is to be kept in solitary confinement, and apart from the other children, for a certain time, and otherwise punished at the discretion of the Catechist.

If a boy or girl should elope a second time, such boy or girl shall not be readmitted; but if taken, shall be expelled the school with every mark of disgrace.

54. *Fine for Elopement.*—The Master or Mistress of every school from which a child elopes, shall for every such elopement be fined one Guinea, as such elopement must be attributed to the want of due attention on the part of the Master or Mistress. But it is not required that this rule shall be posted up in any of the school-rooms.

55. *Elopement from Apprenticeship.*—If a boy or girl should elope from his or her apprenticeship, and be discovered by the Master or Mistress of any of the schools, immediate notice shall be given to the Secretary, and also to the person to whom the boy or girl was apprenticed, if such person resides in the neighbourhood of the school; but the apprentice is not to be readmitted therein.

56. *Land not to be burned.*—The Masters and Mistresses are prohibited from burning any part of the school-lands, on pain of immediate dismissal from the service of the Society.

57. *Masters Absence.*—No Master or Mistress is to be absent from the School or Nursery under his or her care, for any length of time, without permission from the Society or Committee of Fifteen; and when any Master or Mistress shall absent himself or herself from the school, he or she shall enter such absence, and the cause of it, in the Visitors Book, stating by whose permission he or she quitted the school, the exact time of his or her departure, and the exact time of his or her return.

58. *Receipts for Bank Notes.*—Whenever the Masters or Mistresses of any School or Nursery shall receive from the Society a remittance of the first halves of Bank notes, they are without loss of time to send an acknowledgment to the Secretary, describing the notes as to No. Date, &c. and specifying the amount in words as well as in figures, the date of the order in pursuance of which the money is remitted, and the purpose to which it is to be applied. The remaining halves are not remitted, until this rule is complied with. And the several Masters and Mistresses are to send immediate receipts for the second as well as for the first halves of the Notes, when they shall have received them. No further remittance is made until such receipts for the second halves shall be received by the Society.

59. *No Dealings, &c.*—The Society disapprove and forbid any dealings whatsoever for substance, clothing or other matter, between the Masters or Mistresses of any of the Schools or Nurseries, and any Member of the Society or Local Committee.

60. *Crediting Masters.*—It is ordered that no person or persons do advance or give any Master or Mistress of the Society's Schools or Nurseries, any money, provisions or goods whatsoever, upon the credit or direction of any person, unless this Society or the Committee of Fifteen shall previously approve or direct the same, by special order; and in case any person shall so advance or give to any such Master or Mistress any money, provisions or goods, without such direction, the Society will not pay or be answerable for the same, as the Society or Committee of fifteen, by proper advertisements, enable their Masters and Mistresses to purchase provisions, clothing, and other necessities for the use of the children committed to their care, with ready money on the best terms.

It is also ordered, that the foregoing Order be printed advertisement-like, and a proper number of copies sent to the Local Committees and Catechists of each School and Nursery; and that they be requested to have them posted upon the Church and Chapel doors, also of the Markets and other most public places in the neighbourhood of the School or Nursery over which they preside; that no person may have it in his power to plead ignorance thereof.

61. *Transplantation.*—In transplanting children, the Society never allow more than eight to be put on one cart.

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The Society allow twopence per mile, which includes maintenance, for the transportation of each child.

The Master or Mistress of the School from which any children are to be transplanted, shall give to the person employed to conduct them, a list of the names, ages when originally admitted by the board, and present age, religion, original place of residence, and recommendations of the several children; which list is also to contain an exact inventory of each and every article of clothing belonging to the children, given into the care of the person so to conduct them, and the condition of each article.

The Masters or Mistresses of the schools from which children are to be transplanted, are to give with such children their old clothes, with the addition only of a second shirt or shift, and a second pair of stockings; and they are to transmit to the Secretary a particular and correct Return, certified by the Catechist, of such articles of clothing, and the condition of them, belonging to the children transplanted, as shall remain in the school after their departure.

Any Master or Mistress who shall detain any child or children ordered by the Committee of Fifteen to be transplanted, will incur the displeasure of the Society, and such Master or Mistress will not be allowed for the diet of the child or children so detained, unless a full and sufficient security shall be given for such detention.

The Masters or Mistresses of such Schools or Nurseries as receive children from Dublin, or from any other School or Nursery, shall immediately after the arrival of the children summon the Local Committee and Catechists to meet at the school on the earliest convenient day, to examine and report to the Committee of Fifteen, the condition in which the children are received, as to health and advancement in learning, and as to the particulars of clothing brought with each child, and the condition thereof.

61. Clothing.]—The Society's allowance for the annual clothing of each boy in the schools, is forty-four shillings, and for each girl in the schools thirty-nine shillings, to commence from the 1st of September in every year. Patterns of the several articles of clothing to be provided annually by the Masters and Mistresses of the several Schools and Nurseries, are to be transmitted for the inspection of the Society, with the Quarterly Accounts for the 24th of June in every year, with the dimensions and prices specified.

At the proper season, viz. between the 24th of June and 1st of August in every year, upon application being made, a sum of money amounting to two-thirds of the whole clothing allowance, is advanced by the Committee of Fifteen, to enable the Masters and Mistresses to purchase materials for the clothing, and to proceed in making it up.

The clothes to be of one uniform colour, except where otherwise directed by the Society, of dark brown fust, or other approved stuff, for the girls, with lining of linen to the vest, body, and sleeves, with yellow border.

The Masters to provide for each boy a coat and vest of fust, two pair of ticken breeches lined, a hat or bonnet, three pair of shoes, three pair of stockings. For each girl, a jacket or gown of approved stuff, lined, and petticoat; an under flannel petticoat, three shifts, a neck-cloth or handkerchief, three pair of shoes, three pair of stockings.

It is required that every article of the children's clothing shall be fully completed on or before the 1st of September in every year.

The Masters or Mistresses, immediately after the 1st of September in every year, when the entire of the children's clothing is completed, shall produce the same, together with a list of the several articles thereof, to the Catechist, in order that he may certify the same, not only that the articles correspond with the list, but that the materials are of good and sufficient quality. And the Masters and Mistresses shall at the next quarterly meeting after the 1st of September, and at each subsequent quarterly meeting, have the new clothing perfectly clean, ready to produce to the Local Committee, upon which certificate the balance is paid.

The Society's allowance for clothing each child in a Nursery is thirty shillings; and the articles to be provided are:

For each male child, a coat and vest of fust, and two pair of ticken breeches lined; a hat or bonnet, three shirts, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings. For each female child, a jacket lined, and petticoat of fust or other approved stuff; an under flannel petticoat, three shifts, a neck-cloth or handkerchief, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings.

Forasmuch as cleanliness will contribute to the health, civilization and good manners of the children, the Society do hereby enjoin all the Masters and Mistresses of their several Schools and Nurseries, to cause the children under their care to wear constantly shoes and stockings; to allow them clean linen twice a week, viz. on Sundays and Wednesdays; to keep their clothes in a proper state of repair, and to be careful that the children are in all other respects accustomed to that neatness and cleanliness, so essential to the formation of good habits, which will qualify and recommend them to respectable and useful services.

62. Clothing to be inserted in Inventory.]—The Masters and Mistresses are desired to insert in each half-yearly inventory, an accurate statement of the clothing of the children, specifying the condition of each article.

64. *Children, referred to Parents.*—The Society have resolved that when any application is made to receive a child previous to its being apprenticed, the parent, relation, or person who recommended such child, shall before the delivery thereof, pay to the Secretary, for the use of the Society, such sum as shall have been expended in clothing and maintaining such child. Every parent or relation to withdrawing a child must produce a certificate of general good character and conduct, signed by two neighbouring Magistrates.

65. *Apprentices.*—The following Rules and Regulations are to be observed in apprenticing out the children in the several Charter Schools of Ireland.

No child is apprenticed without the previous approbation of the Committee of Fifteen.

The Local Committees and Catechists of the several Schools are requested, and the Masters and Mistresses directed, to use their utmost endeavours to procure eligible places for such of the children in their respective Schools as are fit to be apprenticed; and to transmit to the Committee of Fifteen the approved forms of recommendation, without which no application for an apprentice can be completed with by the Society.

FORM of Application for an Apprentice from the Charter Schools.

To the Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.

I, *say* forth that *is* a Protestant, is [married to a Protestant, or unmarried, Widow or Widower, or the wife may be] (whose name before marriage was) and is aged about years; that has sons, living with the eldest about years, and the youngest years, and daughters, the eldest about years, and the youngest years, who are all brought up in the Protestant Religion; that does not retail Malt or Spirituous liquors; that resides at in the Parish of and County of where rents and occupies a [an Apartment or House, as the case may be; if so Farm, the words following, relating to that, are to be struck out] and Farm consisting of acres, which holds for a term of years or lives, whereof years or lives are yet unexpired, and has resided in said place years, and that there carries on the business of and is able to maintain and instruct an Apprentice in said business; therefore humbly prays your Honourable Committee to grant as on Apprentice a now in the School of named aged years, to be by instructed in said business.

Dated this day of 18

Witness, Signed,

We the undersigned Local Committee and Catechist of the Charter School of and undersigned Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of in the County of do hereby certify, that we have attentively read and examined the above Memorial, and on enquiry we find that therein named, is honest, sober and industrious, and a person of quiet and regular behaviour; and we believe that the facts stated in the above Memorial are true.

Dated this day of 18

[To be signed by the Local Committee and Catechist of the School, and Minister or Curate and Churchwardens of the Parish where the person making the application, resides.]

Before the Local Committee and Catechists sign a Recommendation for an apprentice, they are requested to examine into the character and ability of the intended Master or Mistress, and not to sign the Recommendation unless the person applying is found in every respect qualified to fulfil such a charge.

The Catechists of the several Schools are requested not to transmit any application for an apprentice, unless the child applied for is on his list of those who, from age and advancement in learning and religious knowledge, are fit to be apprenticed; and they are also requested to state, whether the child applied for, be willing to be bound according to the application.

The Masters or Mistresses of the boys apprenticed to trades are allowed five guineas apprentice-fee; those of the girls, seven guineas.

The five guineas fee to be paid in the following manner: viz. one guinea and a half at the expiration of the second year; the like sum at the expiration of the fourth year; and the remaining two guineas, at the expiration of the apprenticeship.

The seven guineas fee to be paid in the following manner: viz. one guinea at the end of each of the first four years, and the remaining three guineas at the expiration of the apprenticeship.

Before each payment of the fee is made, the Master or Mistress is to appear, and produce the apprentice, together with his or her indenture, before the Local Committee or Catechist, or before the Minister of the Parish wherein the parties reside, who will be pleased to examine into the conduct of such Master or Mistress towards the apprentice, and also into the conduct and morals of the apprentice, and particularly whether the said apprentice generally attended the service of the Church on the Lord's Day, and to certify the same to the Committee of Fifteen; and whether upon such examination it appeared that the Master or Mistress had justly and honestly fulfilled the obligation of the indenture.

FORM

of The BOARD of EDUCATION in IRELAND.

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FORM of Application for a Portion of an Apprentices Fee.

We the Local Committee and Catechist of the Charter School of [or, Minister or Curate and Churchwardens of the Parish of] in the County of do hereby certify that [] resident in the Parish of, and by trade a [] late of the Charter School of [] was apprenticed on the [] of [] has in all respects complied with the obligations of the indenture; that his conduct towards said Apprentice has been humane, correct and proper; that the said Apprentice continues a Member of the Church of Ireland as by Law established, but constantly attends Divine Service in the Parish Church aforesaid. We therefore recommend the Portion of the Apprentices Fee, to be paid to the said []

Given under our hands, this [] day of [] 18 []
 Minister or Curate,
 } Local Committee,
 Catechist.

No child is apprenticed but to a Protestant Master or Mistress, nor to such if married, unless married to a Protestant.

The age of each child apprenticed to be inserted in the indenture. Both boys and girls to be entitled to the sum of three guineas from the Society at the expiration of their apprenticeships, provided they procure a certificate from their Master or Mistress, of their having behaved properly during the whole term of their apprenticeship, and likewise a certificate from the Minister of the Parish or his Curate, of their continuance in the Protestant religion, of having regularly attended divine service, and of having received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: such certificates to be transmitted to the Committee of Fifteen.

Responsible Protestant farmers to whom any of the Charter School boys shall be apprenticed, to whom the farming business, shall be entitled to the sum of five guineas in the same proportion as those apprenticed to trades; and such boys also shall be entitled to the bounty of three guineas aforesaid, at the expiration of their respective apprenticeships.

All persons to whom the children are apprenticed as servants, are precluded from the benefit of apprenticeship fee; but the apprentices, upon producing certificates of good behaviour from their Masters or Mistresses, at the expiration of their apprenticeships, also from the Minister or Curate of the Parish wherein they have resided, of their continuance in the Protestant religion, regular attendance at divine service, and of their having received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, may at the discretion of the Committee of Fifteen, receive the bounty of three guineas.

Resolved by the Committee of Fifteen, That it appears expedient that an Engine should be purchased out of the Bounty usually paid to such Apprentices educated in the Charter Schools, as serve their apprenticeships faithfully to the silk engine business.

Ordered, That three parts of the indentures of all children to be apprenticed by the Society be retained; one part to be given to the person to whom the child is apprenticed, another to be kept at the School, and the third part to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society.

A separate book is to be kept by the Master or Mistress of every Charter School, in which is to be entered the name and age of each child apprenticed, the date of the indentures, and the term of years, the name and residence of the person to whom apprenticed, the trade, and the dates of the several payments made of the fee, and of the gratuities given at the expiration of the apprenticeship; extracts from which books are to be sent quarterly to the Committee of Fifteen.

Apprentices Clothing.—The Masters or Mistresses of children apprenticed, will be paid twenty shillings to clothe each child, upon application to the Secretary, provided such child had not been previously clothed by the Society within six months previous to the commencement of the apprenticeship, and provided a certificate to that purport from the Master or Mistress of the School shall be laid before the Committee of Fifteen.

Books for Apprentices.—The following books are to be given with each and every child apprenticed by the Society, and the Masters and Mistresses of the several Schools are to take receipts for them from the persons to whom the children shall be apprenticed; viz. one octave Bible, one Common Prayer Book, with Companion to the Altar, one of Secker's Lectures with Sermons against Popery, one Whole Duty of Man, one of Mann's Gospels with notes, one set of Hannah Moore's Tracts: and it is expected that each apprentice shall be ready to produce the aforesaid books in good order at the expiration of the apprenticeship, when applying for the bounty for faithful service, as in case they are not forthcoming, the said Bounty will be withheld.

Whenever a child shall be apprenticed from a Charter School, the Master or Mistress thereof shall immediately give notice to the Secretary, stating the name, occupation, and residence of the person to whom the child is bound, the term of years, and the name and address of the Minister or Curate of the parish in which such person resides; in order that the Secretary may write to such Minister or Curate, appealing in the name of the Society his attention to the conduct of the Master or Mistress and Apprentice, and particularly that he may observe whether they be regular attendants at divine service on the Lord's Day.

65. *Bounty for faithful Service.*—Whereas from various causes four children in the schools remain oppressed at the age of sixteen years and upwards, and this inconvenience seems to prevail in the schools for females, notwithstanding the constant efforts of the Committee of Fifteen to procure Masters and Mistresses for them in reputable trades; to remedy this evil, and to make way for a quicker succession of children to be educated in the principles of pure Christianity, it is resolved, that every Charter School boy and girl above the age of sixteen years, who had never been apprenticed, and who shall be recommended by the Local Committee and Cathedral, into the service of some reputable Protestant family, and placed in such with the approbation of the Committee of Fifteen, and shall behave in that time faithfully, soberly, and honestly for the space of five years, and lay before this Society satisfactory testimonials thereof, and also a certificate from the Minister or Curate of the parish, that he or she has during all that time regularly attended divine service and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, shall receive a bounty from the Society of five guineas, and also be entitled to the usual savings portion of five pounds.

66. *Uthers and Utheresses.*—No person is appointed Uther or Utheress to any of the Schools, but by a General Board, or the Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society.

No person is appointed Uther or Utheress to any School under direction of the Society, who is a son or daughter, brother or sister of the Master or Mistress of the same.

When a person is recommended by the Local Committee of any School, to be appointed Uther or Utheress to a school, such Local Committee and Cathedral is requested to examine the Candidate as to Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Scripture History, and the principles of the Protestant Religion; and report to the Committee of Fifteen whether such candidate is fully qualified to instruct the children in these particulars, and is in all other respects fit for the situation.

The Local Committee and Cathedral are also requested to forward to the Secretary, for the inspection of the Society, specimens in writing and arithmetic of such Candidate, Uther or Utheress, certified as written by him or her in their presence; and also such certificates as such Candidate can produce, of his or her having been born of Protestant parents, and educated in that profession, if having constantly attended divine service at Church, and being of good moral character.

The Uthers and Utheresses are, to the best of their power, skill, and abilities, to instruct the children in the different branches of their education, under the direction of the Cathedral and Master or Mistress, during the hours set apart for instruction by the Rules of the Society, and are, during play hours, to superintend their conduct, and then and at all times to pay strict attention to their morals, correcting them for improper behaviour, for looseness of dress, or immutation to the care of their clothes, &c.

The Uthers or Utheresses are to keep in the room with the children of the school, the better to enable them to control their conduct, and prevent them from abusing the bed-clothes, &c.

The Masters and Mistresses are to give notice to the Local Committee and Cathedral of their respective Schools, and also to the Committee of Fifteen, if the Uthers or Utheresses shall at any time keep out of the house, or otherwise neglect their duty.

All Uthers and Utheresses who perform their duties faithfully and diligently, and by whose care and attention the children improve in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the other branches of their education, but not otherwise, will receive from the Committee of Fifteen a reward of two Pounds or Shillings at the expiration of each half-year ending 24th of June and 25th of December, in addition to their salary, and will be in the contemplation of the Society, for the duration of Master or Mistress of a school, but not of that to which he or she is Uther or Utheress, if in other respects they are qualified for such appointment.

The Uthers and Utheresses are to raise the children learning arithmetic, to report off both the table of Guineas, to twenty at least, and of Guineas and Half, to ten.

For a Power of Recommending Children for admission into a Charter School or Nursery, see Appendix, N° 4. page 41.

67. *Idiota, Unhealthy Children, &c.*—It having appeared to the Committee of Fifteen, by letters from some of the Charter Schools and Nurseries, that children have been admitted of ardent passions, and idiots, and others afflicted with evil, feald, and scrofulous disorders; in order therefore to prevent as much as possible the admission of such children into the Society's schools, it is ordered, that every child hereafter to be admitted into any of the Charter Schools or Nurseries, who shall within three months after its admission, show the smallest symptom of idleness, insanity, or defect in its natural understanding, or be afflicted with the evil, feald, or other scrofulous complaint, shall be immediately returned to its recomender.

And it is resolved, that no Master or Mistress shall be allowed or paid for the diet or clothing of any child kept in the School or Nursery, after discovery being made of its being afflicted with any of such disorders.

68. *Marriage Portions.*—The Society give a marriage portion of five Pounds to every person educated in the Charter Schools, upon his or her marrying a Protestant, and producing to the Committee of Fifteen a certificate that he or she hath duly served out his or her apprenticeship; also a regular certificate of the marriage, and of his or her continuance in the Protestant religion, and general attendance at Divine Service; provided application be made for such marriage portion within seven years after the expiration of the apprenticeship, and within six months after the marriage.

Revised.

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Resolved, That no such marriage portion shall be paid to any person who cannot in a good legible hand write a receipt for the same.

Form of Marriage Certificate.]—We whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby certify, That
 now resident in the Parish of _____ (was * apprenticed from
 the Charter School of _____ to _____ on the _____ day of _____
 in the year of _____) was married by _____ on the _____ day of _____
 in the year of _____ to _____ (who was * apprenticed from
 the Charter School of _____ to _____ on the _____ day of _____
 in the year of _____) and that they are both Members of the Church of Ireland as by
 Law established. Dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of _____

} Minister.

} Church Wardens
 of the Parish of

We recommend the above named
 the usual Marriage Portion,

for } Local Committee.

71. Visitors and Catechists.]—No person is appointed a Member of the Local Committee of any School or Nursery under the direction of the Incorporated Society, who is not a Protestant of the Church of England as by law established, and well affected to His Majesty's Government.

Resolved, That the Local Committees of the several Schools and Nurseries be requested, whenever they propose a Gentleman to be appointed a Member of the Local Committee, to state his profession, place of residence, and its distance from the School or Nursery.

Whereas there are many articles of domestic economy and management, in the several Charter Schools and Nurseries for Females, which fall properly under female direction,

Resolved, That the several Local Committees and Catechists be requested to transmit to the Society the names of such Ladies and Gentlemen in their neighbourhood as would be willing to visit the respective schools and inspect the diet, clothing, bedding, learning, cleanliness, work and behaviour of the children, and also the economy and order of the house, and give directions from time to time as to those and all other matters which may conduce to the good of the school, and the advantage of the children: and that the said directions be entered regularly in a book, and transcribed and transmitted to the Committee of Fifteen with the quarterly Report from each school.

Ordered, That the several Masters and Mistresses be directed to keep hung up in their respective school-rooms, a Table of the Local Benefactions and Subscriptions to each School, leaving a blank space for the names of additional benefactors.

AT a Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday,
 May 25th, 1796:

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel in the Chair:

Ordered, That the following Extracts, respecting the duties of Local Committees and Catechists, be transmitted to each Charter School and Nursery, as mentioned in the Resolutions of this day.

Resolved, That the several Local Committees and Catechists be, and they are hereby requested, to pay frequent visits to their respective schools, without previous notice to the Master or Mistress; and to be careful, whenever it shall be necessary to have the Local Committee assembled, to see that the Master or Mistress, a reasonable time before, summon every Member thereof to meet at the school, and that the Local Committee be pleased at all such meetings, to call for all Rules and Orders of the Society, books of entries of reports, accounts, visits, &c. for their inspection, in order to prevent as much as possible the suppressing any necessary information; and that every Member of such Local Committee be requested never to sign any report or account, or certify any matter relating to the school of which he is a Member, and which requires examination at the school, but at the school, and on a personal visitation, or so assembled with his brethren. And in case the Masters or Mistresses shall neglect or omit to summon any particular Member, such Member is requested to acquaint the Secretary of such neglect or omission.

Resolved, That the Beneficed Clergy and Curates of the respective dioceses in this kingdom, and particularly those in whose Parishes Charter Schools are situated, be, and they are hereby respectively most earnestly requested, frequently to visit and inspect the same, and to superintend and strictly examine into the conduct of the Masters and Mistresses, and take care that they do duly fulfil their duty respecting the clothing, feeding, health and cleanliness of the children, and pay due attention to their instruction in reading, writing, and the principles of the Protestant religion; and from time to time to report to the Society all neglects and omissions of duty of whatsoever kind, which shall appear to them necessary to be amended and reformed, and with their reports to point out the manner in which such amendment and reformation may be brought about and effected: and that as the Society greatly rely on the pious assistance of the Clergy for promoting the important design of its institution, so the

* If the person was not apprenticed from a Charter School, the Words within the Parenthesis are to be omitted affecting

affording it will ever be entitled to the thanks, and their observations and opinions received with all possible respect and attention of the Society.

Resolved, That the Masters and Mistresses of the Schools shall send along with their quarterly accounts, copies of all entries which shall be made during the last quarter, by the Visitor Catechists in the books of the Society, with their respective dates.

Resolved, That the general duties of the several Clergymen to be recommended by their Grace the Archbishops, and their Lordships the Bishops, to be Visitors of the Schools and Catechists of the children, shall be

First, To visit each school at least once in every week, and to examine the children in the principles of the Christian religion, and their learning, and to report such examination at each visit.

Second, To inspect into the general state and condition of each school, and the several employments of the children.

Third, To report their opinions in all matters respecting each school, to the Society, at least once a month.

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to write to every Visitor Catechist, and inform him that the Society request him, whenever he visits the Charter School under his care, to write in the book in which the Local Committee enter their proceedings, his observations on the state of the school, and the progress the scholars have made since his last visit, together with the day of the week as well as the date of his visit. Also to state the time of his arrival at the school, and the time of his departure therefrom.

That the Catechists of each school be requested to send up with each quarterly Account, an attested List of the names of such children, who, from their age and proficiency in learning, are fit to be apprenticed; and to sign the columns set apart in the Abstract for stating the children's learning; and also to state the market prices of provisions on the proper column of the 4th page of the Abstract.

AT a General Quarterly Meeting of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday the 6th of May 1801;

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam in the Chair:

Visitor Catechists.]—Resolved, That the Committee of Fifteen be authorized to grant at any of their ordinary Weekly Meetings, in addition to the present salary, a gratuity not exceeding two pounds ten shillings per quarter to any and every Catechist of the Society who shall appear to them to have complied, during the then preceding quarter of a year, with the Society's regulations, and to have carefully executed in person the duties of a Catechist.

AT a Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday the 17th of June 1801;

Visitor Catechists.]—Resolved, That the book for entering observations on the conduct of the several Visitor Catechists, do constantly lie on the table on the days of meeting of the Committee of Fifteen.

1. That no Catechist shall be considered as deserving of the increased allowance, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the sixth of May last, unless he shall at least once in every quarter distinctly report the state of the religious progress of the several children under his care; distinguishing the classes into which they are divided, the books which each class respectively reads, and the proficiency of the children, not merely in the accurate recital of the responses of the Church Catechism, and Explanations, but in understanding the full import and meaning thereof, and in practical knowledge of the truths and duties of the Christian religion.

2. That copies of the above Resolutions, of the extracts from the duties of Catechists, of the Order of the 25th of May 1796 and the sixth of May 1801, be sent to the Catechists of the several schools in the Kingdom, accompanied by the following Letter:

Sir,

The Committee of Fifteen, as well as the Society at large, are become daily more and more impressed with a conviction, that on a sedulous and unremitting diligence in the discharge of every branch of the duty of Visitor Catechist, the welfare of the whole Infirmary in a great measure depends. They earnestly call your attention to the several Resolutions relating to the duties of that office; and though they are perfectly disposed to believe that in the discharge of so important and sacred a duty, you are actuated by higher motives than any that can be derived from the consideration of pecuniary emolument, they feel it right to communicate the Resolutions which a conscientious regard to the trust reposed in them by the Society, has induced them this day to enter into; and to which they are determined inflexibly to adhere.

AT a Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday the 2d of June 1801.

General Order as to
Catechetical Examinations, &c.

It appearing to this Committee, that the most important advantages have resulted from the establishment of Catechetical examinations in the City of Dublin and its neighbourhood, under the auspices of the Association for discountenancing Vice and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion:

1st Resolved,

18. Resolved, That the Local Committees and Catechists of the several schools be requested to co-operate to the utmost of their power in every plan for extending the benefits of their examinations which shall come recommended from said Association and this Board.

19. Resolved, That in addition to such public examinations as may be held in consequence of the measures taken by the Association for that purpose, it would be highly desirable that examinations should take place in every Charter School in Ireland, twice a year; viz. in the quarter ending 24th of June, and the quarter ending 25th December, with respect to the progress of the children in said several schools, in the several branches of learning in which they are instructed. And that such examinations should be holden in the presence of the Local Committees and Catechists of the several schools, and of such other of the Gentry of the neighbourhood as choose to attend, and with as much solemnity and publicity as the circumstances of each school will admit. The first of such examinations to be held in the quarter to end 25th of December next.

20. Resolved, That the several Local Committees and Catechists be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to carry the above Resolution into effect, in such manner as may seem best calculated to give efficacy to the wishes of the Society, and to promote the salutary purposes of this Institution.

21. Resolved, That this Committee will give premiums to such children as shall be from time to time reputed deserving thereof, at the examinations to be held by the several Local Committees and Catechists, as well for works of industry and ingenuity, as for proficiency in the other branches of instruction, especially in religious knowledge, provided the conduct of the claimant as a member of the school and of society, shall be in every respect conformable to what the precepts of religion require.

22. Resolved, That this Committee, anxious to assist the efforts of the Catechists in promoting the education of the children in the several Charter Schools, earnestly request the members of the several Local Committees to co-operate with them in advancing so desirable an object, and for that purpose to examine from time to time into the children's progress in the several branches of their education, and to report their opinions thereon, so often as they shall see occasion, to the Society.

23. Resolved, That no books should be introduced into any school, for the purpose of instructing the children, except such as have been already approved by, or shall hereafter receive the sanction of the Society at large, or of the Committee of Fifteen.

AT a Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday the 9th February 1803;

Resolved, That this Society observe, with much satisfaction, that the Resolutions of the 2d of June 1802, with respect to holding examinations, have been complied with in a great majority of the Charter Schools, in the quarter ended 25th December 1802, and appear likely to be productive of beneficial consequences.

Resolved, That this Committee will give premiums to all the children recommended (as deserving) by the Local Committees, at the examinations holden at Christmas 1802; but that hereafter the following regulations with respect to the number of premiums, and the conditions on which they are to be granted, must be adhered to:

Resolved, That this Society will hereinafter give a premium to the best answerer in every class consisting of not less than ten children (except the classes whose merely learning to spell and read) at every such examination.

Resolved, That there shall be two orders of premiums, the first to consist of Bibles, and the second of Prayer-books, Testaments, or other approved books in lieu thereof.

Resolved, That a Bible, or other approved book, stamped with the title of the Incorporated Society, with a certificate pasted therein, be given to the best answerer in the first class, at every such examination; and a Prayer-book or Testament, with a similar certificate, to the best answerer in every inferior class (except as above mentioned) in each school.

Resolved, That no boy or girl shall receive a premium at two successive examinations; but if any boy or girl shall be the best answerer in his or her class at two succeeding examinations, such boy or girl shall be entitled to and receive from the Society a certificate to that effect.

Resolved, That no child shall receive a premium, in consequence of his or her good answering at any such examinations, unless the Catechist shall certify to the Society under his hand, that the moral and religious conduct and behaviour of such child has been in all respects deserving of approbation.

Resolved, That this Society will give a number of premiums, not exceeding two in each year, in every school consisting of not less than 40 children, and three in every school consisting of 30 or upwards, to such children as distinguish themselves by superior proficiency in works of industry or ingenuity, or great and uncommon progress in learning; specimens thereof to be first submitted to the inspection of this Society, who will assign premiums proportioned to the respective merits of the candidates.

[As to Masters and Mistresses taking share in the Education of the Children.]—It appearing to this Committee, by accounts received from several of the schools, that very great misapprehensions with respect to the duties of the several Masters and Mistresses have taken place, and very great abuses and neglect of the education of the children, have prevailed in consequence;

Resolved,

Resolved, That the appointment of *Uiters* was intended for the purpose of assisting the *Masters* and *Mistresses* in the education of the children, but by no means to supersede the interference of the *Masters* and *Mistresses*, or to discharge them from taking their share in the instruction of the children.

Catechists to report in this respect.]—Resolved, That the Catechists of the several schools be requested to return with each future quarterly Report, a particular statement of the conduct of the several *Masters* [and *Mistresses* in female schools] with respect to their taking share in the instruction of the children committed to their care, and the number of hours per day which each of them devotes to such instruction, and to make such Return in a separate letter, with a certificate signed by the Catechist, of the truth and accuracy of such Return, to the best of such Catechist's knowledge or belief.

At a General Quarterly Meeting of the Incorporated Society, &c. held on Wednesday the 6th of November, 1865.

It appearing to the Society that some misapprehensions have taken place on the part of some of the Local Committees and Catechists, as to the nature and extent of the duties required from the Catechists and *Masters* respectively, particularly with regard to education and clothing, it is necessary distinctly to repeat the sense of the Society on certain points which appear to have been so misunderstood:

Resolved, That it is indispensably required from all *Masters* and *Mistresses* of the schools under the care of the Society, that the boys and girls shall at all times wear shoes and stockings; and that it appears to this Society, from recent reports, that this regulation is very generally complied with by the respective *Masters* and *Mistresses* of the several schools.

Resolved, That it is indispensably required by the Society from the several Clergymen who undertake the office of Catechists to the several schools under the care of the Society, that they shall see that the children are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and in the truths and duties of Christianity as derived from thence, and that this duty is specifically pointed out to their notice in a column of the printed Abstract sent down to the several schools.

Resolved, That this Society consider *Solomon's Abridgement* as an excellent elementary book, and as such recommend it to the attention of their Catechists, as introductory to, but by no means as superseding a careful and attentive instruction of the children in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures *themselves*, in which they observe with much satisfaction, that the children in several of the schools under their care have made considerable progress.

Resolved, that it is essentially necessary to the welfare of the Institution, that the Local Committees of the several schools should make the Rules of the Society the standard by which they measure the *Masters* performance of their several duties; that great relaxation of discipline and many obvious discreditable to the Society, have crept into some schools, as consequence of the Local Committee, by mistaken leniency to the *Master*, having countenanced deviations from these Rules; and that the Institution cannot be upheld without a zealous co-operation on the part of the Local Committees and Catechists to support the orders of the Society.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be printed, and that two copies be transmitted to every School and Nursery under the direction of the Society, to be kept constantly hung up in the school-rooms and committee-rooms respectively, with the other printed General Rules and Orders of the Society.

Local Committees to be regularly summoned, &c.]—Resolved, That it be a general instruction to the *Masters* and *Mistresses* of the several Schools and Nurseries, to summon in writing every Member of the respective Local Committees to each Meeting, at least two days before such Meeting is to be held, on pain of forfeiting all title to any bounty from the Society; and never to get the name of any Member subscribed to a Report, unless such Member was personally present at such Meeting, on pain of dismission from the service of the Society.

73. *Masters or Uiters not to write Reports.*]—Resolved, That the Catechist of each and every school, or some Member of the Local Committee thereof, be required to write all general Quarterly and Annual Reports on the Rate of the school, which are to be transmitted to the Society; and it is made a standing rule, that no Report be received from any of the schools, which may have been written by the *Master* or *Uiter*.

74. *Accounts not to be antedated.*]—Resolved, That it be a general order to the *Masters* and *Mistresses* of the several Schools and Nurseries, not to lay their quarterly accounts before the Local Committees, previous to the days upon which the quarters end; viz. 25th of March, 25th of June, 25th of September and 25th of December; as no quarterly account will be passed, which may be antedated.

75. *Confirmation.*]—Resolved, that the Local Committees and Catechists be requested to seek forth of the children in the Charter Schools, as an use of a fit age and properly qualified, to be confirmed, if an opportunity offers, before they are apprenticed.

76. *Local Committee and Clergy requested to enquire about Apprentices.*]—Resolved, That the Local Committees, Catechists, and Clergymen of the respective Parishes where Charter School children

are, and from time to time shall be apprenticed, be requested to enquire into the conduct of the Masters and Mistresses with regard to such apprentices, and also into the conduct of the apprentices, and whether they continue members of the Church of Ireland as by law established, and are regular attendants at Divine Service in their Parish Churches, and to report the result of such enquiry to the Committee of Fifteen.

77. Military Officers Members of Local Committees.]—Resolved, That all Field and Commanding Officers for the time being, quartered in any town in Ireland, be, and they are appointed Members of the Local Committee of the Charter School or Nursery situate in or near the neighbourhood of such town; and that the several Masters be directed to summon accordingly such Field and Commanding Officers to all Meetings of the Local Committees.

78. Masters, Mistresses, and Ushers.]—Such persons as may be desirous of offering themselves to the Incorporated Society, for as candidates for the offices of Masters, Mistresses, and of Male and Female Ushers in the Protestant Charter Schools, are requested to send to the Secretary of the Society, No. 6, Suffolk-street, Dublin, Memorials in their own hand-writing, stating their names, places of abode, qualifications, and former occupations and mode of life, the names of two responsible persons to be their sureties in the sum of £. 200. and also the names and places of abode of the persons to whom they refer for recommendation, in order to give an opportunity to the Members of the Society to enquire into their characters and qualifications before the vacancies shall arise.

The Emoluments of these employments vary somewhat in different situations, but are on an average as follows:

Salary to Master and Mistress	- - - - -	£. 12 - -	} $\frac{2}{3}$
Bounty for good conduct	- - - - -	8 - -	
Subsistence	- - - - -	18 5 -	
Total	- - - - -	£ 38 5 -	

together with a house free of rent and taxes, and kept in repair at the expence of the Society; an allowance for fuel, soap and candles; and in general, above twenty acres of land at a rent considerably less than the value. The Society advance money at the beginning of every quarter for the subsistence of the children, and pay and maintain a sufficient number of servants in each school.

The Emoluments of the Ushers (except Clootarf) are as follows: Salary £. 15. per annum; bounty for good conduct, £. 5.; allowance for diet, 6d. per diem, besides the advantages of lodging, coals and candles. At Clootarf, the salary is £. 20. per annum; the conditional bounty, £. 10.;—other advantages the same as in the other schools.

79. Committee for examining Candidate Masters, &c.]—Resolved, That of the Members of this Society a Committee be appointed for examining into the qualifications of such persons as offer themselves Candidates for the situations of Masters, Mistresses, and Assistants of Charter Schools; and that no person be appointed to any such situation who shall not have been personally examined by the said Committee.

Resolved, That the said Committee be open to all Members of the Society, who are particularly requested to attend at all such examinations.

Resolved, That notice be given by advertisement in the public Papers, of the days appointed for holding any of such examinations.

80. Masters disqualified, not to be re-elected.]—Resolved, That any Master or Mistress who shall be dismissed from any School or Nursery under the care of the Society, for misconduct or neglect of the Rules and Orders of the Society, shall be deemed ineligible, on any future vacancy, for such situation.

81. Two Children only to sleep in one Bed; sick Children to be kept separate.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to be careful that no more than two children shall sleep in one bed; and that such children as may be affected with itch, scald or other scrofulous or infectious disorder, shall be kept completely separate and apart from the other children.

82. Transplantation of sick Children.]—Resolved, That when any child shall in future be ordered to be transplanted from any of the Society's schools in consequence of ill health, the complaint of such child shall be previously stated to the Committee of Fifteen in the fullest manner by the attending Physician or Apothecary at the school; who shall at the same time certify in the most explicit terms whether the child may be removed without hazard.

83. House Clocks and Hand Bells.]—Ordered, That the Masters of the several Schools and Nurseries be desired to state whether they are provided with well-regulated house clocks and hand bells; and that such of them as are not so provided, be desired to enquire and report upon what terms the same can be procured, and from whence.

84. Straw Bonnets.]—Resolved, That it be recommended to the Mistresses of the several Schools under the direction of the Society, to instruct the children to manufacture straw bonnets for their own use; and that they be respectively informed that the Society will purchase from them bonnets for their respective schools, so manufactured by the children, provided they are of a fit quality, and at a reasonable price.

78. General Orders to be hung up.]—The Masters and Mistresses are to be careful that a printed copy of the Dietary, and of each of the other General Rules and Orders of the Society, printed in sheets, be kept constantly hung up in the respective school and Committee rooms; and that a book containing the General Rules and Orders of the Society be ready to be produced to any lady or gentleman who shall visit the Schools or Nurseries.

79. Recipe for Cure of the Itch.]—Take a tea-spoonful of sulphur or lumps, for five nights successively; on the third of these nights, begin to rub with sulphur mixed with fresh butter; continue to rub and also to take balsam inwardly on the fourth and fifth night; then on the sixth night take a dose of glyster pills. The patient is to be rubbed on every part of the body that is broken out, except on the stomach. If the humor has been salted, the salt must be washed out of it. The day after the Itch has been taken, the throat and flanks or shifts must be washed, and clean sheets and clean linen must be given to the child. Not even the hands must be washed till the days of fasting are over. When the itch is so inveterate as to appear after the first rubbing, the child ought to be rubbed again in about a fortnight, for the same number of days and same manner as before. An Itch is particularly catching and infectious during rubbing, the children who are affected ought to be in the Infirmary during all that time. The rubbing will not hurt the child's health, even though the breaking out should appear not to be the Itch.

Half an ounce of glyster pills is a sufficient dose for a child seven or eight years old; if the child be older more may be necessary, and if younger less.

80. Recipe for Cure of Scald Heads.]—Half an ounce of liver of sulphur finely powdered, and gradually mixt with a pint of lime water; wash the child's head with this mixture two or three times a day, keeping the hair closely shaved or clipped. It may be necessary, and is advisable, to keep the body open during the operation.

81. Another.]—Black ground pepper, one part; hog's lard, two parts; the lard to be melted with a slow heat, and the pepper mixed in; the head to be shaved close, and well washed with a strong lather of soap and water, and the ointment well rubbed in afterwards; to be continued daily till the head gets well. A cloth or flannel cap to be worn during cure.

82. Another.]—Take two quarts of the grounds of strong beer (not fermented) boil them in an iron pot, then put in a quantity of a pound of white soap, well pounded, and let them boil, then put in half a pint of barley and let that boil, then put in as much of the finest rye flour as will make it of the consistency of thin gruel, and let it boil till it looks shining upon the spoon, (about a quarter of an hour's boiling will do); this is to be kept in an iron pot; get a fine woollen cloth and cut it in several pieces, and put of the peedice on each piece not less than the thickness of a crown; cut the hair of candidates (you may then put as many plaisters to the head as will cover the fore parts, let them continue on 24 hours; then pull them off against the grain, by which means the hair comes off the easier. Put new plaisters on every 24 hours, till the hair is all off, which will be in about a week. They must be continued a considerable time after the head is apparently cured. The head must never be washed, but well rubbed with a cloth.

83. Another.]—Take four ounces of black pitch, four ounces of Burgundy pitch, two ounces of white resin, two ounces of bees wax, two table-spoonfuls of wheat flour, one drachm sulphur lumps, and a small bit of butter without salt; put them all into a vessel over a slow fire, and when melted, let it be well stirred, in order to incorporate the whole; then take a dressed sheep-skin, cut as much of it as will cover the whole head, spread the composition on the flesh side, and apply it to the head whilst warm. This cap must remain on the head for four weeks; when taken off, if any of the hair remain on the affected part, it must be pulled out; then apply a second cap of the same, which must remain on the head for three weeks; then a third, which must remain for two weeks; and if the patient is greatly affected, let a fourth be applied, which certainly will effect a cure in the worst stage. After the last cap is taken off, care must be taken to keep the head very warm, and rubbed every day with an ointment of herbs, such as daisy roots, plantain leaf, rib-grass, and the like.

N.B. The head must be close shaved, if possible, before the first cap is applied.

84. Another.]—Let the heads be kept constantly close shaved, let them be rubbed every night with about a drachm of the yellow ointment of the Edinburgh Dispensary, called Ung. Curcum, made very stiff with oil of olives, and then covered with woollen night-caps: They should take a purge once a week while they continue rubbing; and they that are of a stronger constitution than ordinary, should fast be bled.

85. Imprest Account, Annual Statements.]—A letter or requisition from the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts, dated the 1st day of May 1866, at which the following is a copy, having been this day taken into consideration; viz.

The Commissioners of Imprest Accounts, request that an Annual Account of each of the Charter School Masters shall be vouched by their respective Affidavits, and accompanied with the Bills and Receipts of the several Creditors of the School: And that in all cases where Apprentices Fees, Bounties to Apprentices, or Marriage Portions are charged, the regular Certificates of faithful Service, Manings, &c. with proper Receipts from the Parties, must be sent into the Account Office:

And

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* And the Commissioners also request, that such Annual Account shall be vouched by the several Local Committees, who are to certify to the truth of their belief, that the several Sums were duly expended for the support, maintenance, and clothing of the Children, and that the several Creditors of the School were paid their just demands, for all Articles purchased by the Master for the use of the School, up to the period of the Account :—

Resolved, That copies of said Requisition be sent to the Catechists of the several Schools and Nurseries under the care of the Society, and that they be requested to cause the several Local Committees of the Schools and Nurseries which they respectively superintend, to be summoned, in order to take the necessary measures for complying with the requisition of the Commissioners, and sending up the several certificates, receipts and documents in the said requisition specified, for the four quarters ended twenty-ninth September. And that the Catechists be likewise requested to imperis on the several Local Committees, that it is the earnest wish and desire of the Society that the requisition should be in all points effectually complied with in every succeeding year. And the several Catechists are further requested, to add to the Report a statement, signed by the several Members of the Local Committees and themselves, of the manner in which the children in the several Schools and Nurseries respectively, have to the best of their belief been fed, clothed, and instructed, during the above period; whether additional buildings and repairs (if charged for) were well executed; and how far the several Rules and Orders of the Society have been complied with.

The Masters and Mistresses are to take notice, that in all letters acknowledging the receipt of Bank Notes, no other business should be mentioned.

N.B. The Annual Account is entitled "the Account to the 5th of January," because the Quarterly Accounts ending in December are never passed by the Committee of Fifteen till after that day.

[Here follows an Index to the several Sections, which it has not been thought necessary to retain.]

Appendix, N° 6.

Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS of the Committee of the Board of Education;
for the Visitors of the Charter Schools and Nurseries.

THE Visitors will please to remember, that it is of essential importance to the efficacy of their enquiry, that their visits should be as much as possible unexpected; and that such arrangements should be made respecting their tours, that they should never be circumscribed in point of time at any visit.

The great topics for investigation will necessarily be as follows:

- 1st. Health, appearance, and cleanliness of the children, particularly with reference to scald heads and cutaneous disorders.
- 2d. State of instruction, and progress in reading, writing, and moral and religious instruction.
- 3d. Do - - as to industry.
- 4th. State of buildings as to repair, and capacity for the purposes they are designed for; whether provided with sufficient dormitories, school-rooms, working-rooms, dining-halls, infirmaries, and out-offices; and whether all these several apartments and offices are applied to their proper uses.
- 5th. State of funds, fences, gates, &c. and what benefit is derived to the Institution from the farms.
- 6th. State of clothing, bedding, and furniture.
- 7th. Diet of the children, and state of provisions and stores.

All these enquiries to have a reference to the printed rules and regulations of the Society.

8th. Circumstances of the Master to be enquired into and ascertained as far as possible, and whether he deals for ready money or on credit.

9th. Where complaints are made by the Masters of any deficiencies, to ascertain as far as possible whether they may not originate in neglect of proper representations on their parts.

10th. Who chiefly conducts the education of the children; and whether the Masters' attention is diverted from this important object by their care of the farms.

The above instructions are merely calculated to suggest topics of enquiry to the Visitors, but by no means to restrain or fetter their investigation; in which they will proceed with all possible freedom, considering that the fullest and most perfect information that can be had is the object of the Commissioners.

(Signed) W^m DISNEY.
JA^s WHITELAW.

22d July 1808.

Bishop of Down's REPORT on The Charter Schools of RAY, BALLYCASTLE,
and BALLIKELLY.

RAY SCHOOL, County of Down:—Visited on the 6th of October 1808; for 30 Boys.

Quære 1st. Health, appearance, and cleanliness of the children, particularly with regard to scald heads and cutaneous disorders.

The boys are generally healthy; there are some instances of itch, none of scald heads, and but one (James Bolton, who was transferred from Cruger School) of a scrofulous sore in the leg.

ad. State

ad. State of instruction, and progress in reading, writing, and moral and religious instruction.

The boys are divided into four classes; in the first class there are ten from eight to fourteen years old, who read and write in proportion to their age and standing in the school, but are very deficient in arithmetic.

In the second class there are ten also from eight to eleven years old, who read well and write tolerably, but know nothing of accounts.

In the third class there are six boys from six to ten years of age, who spell in proportion to their standing in school, and are instructed in the Church Catechism. All the elder boys have been taught Dr. Mar's, the Protestant, Mrs. Trimmer's Catechism, and the Testament and Sellen's Abridgement; they seem to have acquired religious knowledge in proportion to their standing in school, which in many instances has been of great duration.

The eight younger boys, or rather children, have as yet only learned their letters, and to say their prayers; in which it appears that due pains have been taken to instruct them.

A few of the boys are taught to knit, and some of the largest assist occasionally in the tannery.

3d. As to industry.

4th. State of buildings as to repairs, and capacity for the purposes they were designed for; whether provided with sufficient dormitories, school-rooms, working-rooms, dining-halls, infirmaries, and out-offices; and whether all these several apartments and offices are applied to their proper uses.

The building is in pretty good repair, but the rooms are much too small, the school-room is only eighteen feet by thirteen, and is used as dining-room and work-room; the dormitories very small, and only six feet six inches high, in some beds there are three boys; the rooms, however, though small, are well ventilated, and kept very clean.

No infirmaries.

The out-offices convenient, and in good repair.

5th. State of lands, fences, gates; and what benefit is derived to the institution from the farm.

There are 17 acres, plantation measure, half of it is good and half bad. No gates, and the fences indifferent. There are seven acres of oats, half an acre of clover, and half an acre of flax. The Master is obliged to buy farm-milk. No meadow.

6th. State of clothing, bedding, and furniture.

All sufficiently good.

7th. Diet of children, and state of provisions and stores.

The children are fed on potatoes and milk, and sirloin and mutton; occasionally beef broth, and sometimes mutton; breakfast on milk and potatoes.

8th. Circumstances of the Master to be enquired into, and ascertained as far as possible, and whether he deals for ready money or credit.

As to his circumstances, I had not a sufficient opportunity of enquiry; I, however, heard that he was a man of very good character, and that he sometimes dealt for ready money and sometimes on credit, which must sometimes be the case, where it is more advantageous to lay in a stock of provisions.

9th. Where complaints are made by the Master of any deficiency, to ascertain as far as possible, whether they may not originate in neglect of proper representations on his part.

No complaints have reached me.

10th. Who chiefly conducts the education of the children, and whether the Master's attention is diverted from this important object by his care of his farm.

The Usher chiefly conducts the education of the children; but the Master, though his time is much taken up in providing for them, pays considerable attention to their education.

BALLY-CASTLE SCHOOL, County of Antrim.—Visited 30th of August 1808, accompanied by the Reverend Nicholas Bakington.—60 Girls.

Query 1st. Health, appearance, and cleanliness of the children, particularly with regard to scald heads and cutaneous diseases.

Answer.—The children are all healthy, without any one instance of scald heads, very few of common itch, and none of any other cutaneous diseases.

2. State

ed. State of instruction, and progress in reading, writing, and moral and religious instruction.

The information and state of instruction appears fully equal to the age of the children, and their standing in the school; by the siders, the principles of religion are well understood, and they are well instructed in the Protestant, Mrs. Trauer's, Man's, and the Church Catechisms; those of middle age in the Protestant, Man's, and the Church Catechisms; and even the youngest, except those, are in Man's, and these three have been taught the Church Catechism.

The reading is in general good, the writing but indifferent; but there is a total deficiency in arithmetic.

The books used are, the Introduction to the English Tongue; the Psalter, Testament, Whole Duty of Man, Secker's Lectures, and Hannah Moore's Tracts.

Spinning, knitting, and plain work; they are also taught to wash. They are employed in work from eight to nine, and from half after nine to twelve.

Twenty of them spin about four cuts a day; earn 1 *d.* Some knit three stockings a week, small size, and earn 6 *d.* a week. These are always two girls kept in the kitchen, which business they take by turns.

House in pretty good repair, but the accommodation not equal to the number of children; the dormitory in the attic is very bad, from want of ventilation.

The school-room, which is also used from necessity as a working-room, is much too small for 60 children, being but 22 feet by 18: the hall not sufficiently large.

The offices in the yard, which is large, are good. Cow-house for eight cows, barn, stable for four horses; a wash-house, which is lofty, and over it a very good infirmary perfectly well-ventilated.

A working-room and dining room much wanted, and dormant windows ought to be put in the attic.

There are twenty acres of land in pretty good order, and it affords much in providing the necessary food for the children.

All sufficiently good; the beds good and clean.

Rules not adhered to; but the children must be well fed, as they all look uncommonly healthy.

The Mistress is supposed to be in good circumstances, and has an excellent character; deals sometimes for ready money, and sometimes on credit, whichever suits her best, as she is allowed a certain sum for the maintenance of the children. Provisions are in general reasonable.

I did not hear any complaints.

The Mistress entirely manages the school, and has great merit, the children being uncommonly well taught; the time of the Mistress is taken up in providing for the children.

Ballinacree does not appear to me to be well fitted for a school; it is not sufficiently populous, and it is therefore difficult to apprentice the children; many of them have been there six or eight years, and several of them are more than fourteen years of age.

BALLIKELLY CHARTER SCHOOL, County Derry.—50 Boys.

Visited on the 27th of August.

Query 1st. Health, appearance and cleanliness of the children, particularly with regard to scald heads and cutaneous diseases.

The children seem healthy, and their appearance denotes the wholesomeness and fitness of their diet: one instance only of scalded head appeared among them, some few of common itch, but none of any other cutaneous diseases.

ed, State

2d. State of instruction, and progress in reading, writing, and moral and religious instruction.

The system of instruction appears to be judiciously chosen, and well adapted to the capacities of the boys, who are divided into four classes, and according to their progress are promoted taught the Church Catechism, New Testament, and the Protestant.

The books used are, the Introduction to the English Tongue, the Psalter or Plain Book, the Testament and Bible, with Bellin's Abridgement.

The progress in learning is equal to the time employed in it, and in proportion to the age of the boys, as well with regard to reading and writing as to religious instruction.

With respect to arithmetic, there appears considerable deficiency.

Twelve boys kept spinning flax half the day, the remainder of the day learning reading, &c.

Spin from 4 to 6 cuts, if 6 cuts were not a day; are employed spinning from ten to one, and from four to six.

Eight boys knitting woollen stockings for the same number of hours; knit about a pair a week, and earn one penny a day.

Six boys in the farm, employed in planting, weeding, and gathering potatoes, leading hares, and doing all farming work which their strength permits them to do.

The remaining twenty-four boys are considered as too young to be of any assistance to the Master, who pays for their labour as well as for the rest, one halfpenny per day.

The house has been built about 60 years, is in general in good order, but insufficient for the comfortable or useful accommodation of the numbers at present in it.

The school-room is 39 feet 4 inches by 16, serves as dining-room and knitting-room, of course cannot be as clean as it ought to be.

Dormitories.—Two; 26 ft. by 16 inches, have three windows and a fire-place; contain 13 beds each, the bedding sufficiently good.

Office.—A spinning-room 16 by 10, has a fire-place.

Infirmary.—Same size, with a small window which does not open, but a door that does open into the yard: it has a fire-place.

A cow-house for 12 cows, a stable for 4 horses, a cart house, a barn, a potatoe house: all third, and in tolerable order.

There are also three small thatched offices, built at the expense of the present Master.

The dormitories are insufficient for the present number of boys, and the apartments are appropriated to the uses for which they were designed.

A school-room and a workshop are very much wanted.

Farm consists of 99 Irish acres and a considerable quantity of bog, which is held under the Incorporated Society, who derive under the family of the Scarsfords, tenants to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.

The Schoolmaster also holds 26 acres from the same family, for which he pays 5s. 6d. an acre; the fences are good near the house, but bad at a distance; no gates in any part of it. The Master derives great benefit from the farm, and it must be supposed that the Institution also derives benefit from it, as the allowance of 4d. a day for the feeding might be too small if there was not some advantage from the farm; it is also conducive to the health of the boys employed in it. It appears well managed, and fed on it the following crops: potatoes, 3 acres in drills, barley 3 acres; clover 2 ditto; wheat 2 ditto; oats 5 ditto; flax 1 ditto; meadow 3 ditto; pasture 10 ditto.

The farm supplies the consumption of the house in milk, potatoes, and meat. But it must be observed, that the Master does not rely alone on what

3d. As to industry.

4th. State of buildings as to repairs, and capacity for the purposes they were designed for; whether provided with sufficient dormitories, school-room, working-room, dining-halls, infirmaries and out-offices; and whether all these several apartments and offices are applied to their proper uses.

5th. State of lands, fences, gates, &c.; and what benefit is derived to the Institution from the farm.

what he holds from the Incorporated Society, but uses the produce of his own farm. It might be advisable not to permit the Master of a Charter School to hold ground, except under the Society, as they may be tempted to sit the measure made upon the one in improving the other; this however does not appear to be the case at Ballinelly.

All sufficiently good.

The Master does not adhere to the Rules of the Society, alleging that he cannot at all seasons afford to do so; he occasionally gives them shirt and milk in summer, and beer and molasses and water in winter; the children however appear to be extremely healthy.

Master is considered to be in good circumstances, and a very honest man. He sometimes deals for ready money, and sometimes on credit; does whichever answers him best: during the last dearth he was obliged to deal on credit.

No complaint has reached me.

The Master conducts the education of the boys, and the Master's time is nearly given up to the care of his farm, and in providing necessities for the children.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

To place the Charter Schools on a footing more beneficial to the community, I should advise that Charity Schools should be established in the vicinity of Dublin, where children, under the inspection of the Incorporated Society, would be properly taken care of, their morals, their health, and their education attended to.

They ought, in my opinion, to remain there till they attain the age of eleven or twelve years, by which time they ought to have acquired every information necessary for the line of life in which they are destined to move. The girls, while there, should be instructed in the principles of their religion, in reading, writing, plain-work, and knitting.

The education of the boys of course equally attended to.

When sufficiently advanced in their education, I should propose their being sent to Charter Schools in the North of Ireland, where the greater part of their time should be devoted to industry, and be instructed as to become objects to the wealthier class of linen manufacturers to take as apprentices.

The boys should there be taught the different branches of the linen business, be allowed a proportion of their earnings, as in the Foundling Hospital, which money should be kept for them, till their apprenticeship was served. By so doing you will give them an early habit of industry, and you may enable them to set up for themselves, and continue to them that habit, which is too often lost by their wandering about in pursuit of journey-work, in which too often habits of idleness are acquired, morals destroyed, and improper connections formed.

It might perhaps be desirable to have two or three Charter Schools, on a large scale, in the South of Ireland; but to these schools, children born of Protestant parents alone should be sent.

As to the girls, I should advise their being possessed in plain work, too little known among the lower order of females, and to which the ragged appearance of themselves and their children may in a great measure be attributed; also in washing, knitting, and weaving with the flying shuttle.

I recommend weaving, though not in general a female employment, because I conceive that weavers may be much wanted, if spinning by machinery should extend through the country; for if I am rightly informed, in a manufactory in which 60 girls of 12 years of age are employed, more yarn is spun in a day than three thousand women could spin in the same time.

It may become an object of great consequence to the linen trade, to multiply weavers as much as possible, and it may be the means of enabling women to earn more money than by any other means.

To attain these objects, I conceive it necessary to have many more children collected in one house than there are at present, perhaps 200 would not be too many; that some might be employed in the different branches of manufacture, while others were attending in school. If necessary, it would be easy to see at how much less expense establishments on such a scale would be supported, than several small ones, and the utility of such would be as easily proved. But as I consider it not necessary to enter on the subject, I shall only remark, that as the object of the institution is to support and render useful the Protestant-Charter-Schools, the best mode of doing so, is to place these Schools in the North of Ireland, where the children will, if properly instructed, be eagerly sought for as apprentices in Protestant families, and, from their constantly associating with Protestants, be likely to continue in the Protestant faith.

BALLYKERRY CHARTER SCHOOL.

Appears to me to be very well situated for a large establishment; the house might be easily added to, and I think a thousand pounds would give full accommodation to 150 boys; the country is plentiful, the horse trade flourishing, a wealthy yeomanry, and many resident Clergymen very near it, the Clergy is close to it, and the situation of the School healthy.

RAY CHARTER SCHOOL.

Is not so circumstanced; the house is very small, and the land belonging to it not good, the expense great, a Master, Usher, and Maid for 30 children: I should recommend its being suppressed, and the boys turned over to Ballykelly.

BALLYCASTLE CHARTER SCHOOL.

Does not appear to me to be well situated, and the children remain there long without being taught for as apprentices; such I found to be the case when I was there, and many children of an age to be apprenticed were in the house. On my suggestion, seventeen of them have been applied for. I should strongly recommend the suppression of that School, and the transferring of the girls to some School better situated.

In large establishments there are many advantages; boys may be properly clothed, talents properly directed, and much money saved. It appears to me, that a Master and Usher would, under a proper system of education, answer perfectly well for a school of 150 boys; as many of the boys would be constantly employed in the school of industry, where their earnings would more than defray any expense attending it, as may be seen by an inspection of the accounts of the Foundling Hospital. When the numbers are large, you may probably find among the boys some well fitted for Parish Clerks, Ushers, and Schoolmasters, all much wanted in the different parishes of the kingdom. It might perhaps be advisable to have a School for that purpose, to which the select boys of all the Charter Schools should be sent, and returned to the Charter Schools for some time to act as Ushers.

In a political point of view, it appears to me to be a matter of the first consequence, that great attention should be paid to the education of those who are likely to be employed in the instruction of the lower ranks of the people; the necessity of which has been sufficiently shown by the mischief done by the lower order of Schoolmasters, and by the exertions of the dissipated, both in England and Ireland, to get possession of them.

In my opinion, a greater benefit could not be conferred upon this country, than such an establishment as might afford annually such a number of young men, brought up in principles of loyalty, and qualified to become teachers of the common people; that it is practicable, is proved by Frederick the Second of Prussia, who in a very short time established three thousand five hundred schools in Silesia, having in the first place procured a man capable of educating the youth of the country as Schoolmasters. Such a man I think we possess in the person of the Reverend Mr. Murray, of the Foundling Hospital; and were there a selection made from the Charter Schools, the Foundling Hospital, and the Parish Schools of Dublin, and placed under his direction, this very desirable object would be soon obtained.

(Signed) Wm. DERRY.

October 28th, 1808.

A correct Copy,

J. Cornhill, Sec^y to the Commissioners.

Appendix to the Bishop of Derry's Report.

BALLYCASTLE Charter School, County of Antrim, for 60 Girls, founded A.D. 1737.

This School was endowed by Hugh Boyd, Esquire, with 20 Pl. acres rent free, for ever, for which the Mistress pays fifteen shillings per acre. Seven children have been apprenticed from this School, from the 5th of January 1807 to the 5th of January 1808.

Statement of the Expenditure of Ballycastle School, for the Year ending 5th January 1808.

	£.	s.	d.
By subsiding the Children one year, from the 5th of January 1807 to the 5th of January 1808	252	16	—
Clothing the Children, for the year ending twenty-ninth September 1807	89	14	—
Firing for the house, one year	14	—	—
Soap and candles - D ^o	18	13	—
Master and Mistress's salary for D ^o	12	—	—
Master and Mistress's premium for one year and an half	9	3	4½
Master and Mistress's diet for one year	25	4	9
Servants wages and diet - D ^o	—	15	—
Window repairs	—	—	—

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Catechist's salary and additional remuneration	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
Usher's salary and diet	-	-	-	-	24	2	4½
Usher's bounty, half year	-	-	-	-	2	10	—
Incidents and utensils	-	-	-	-	17	14	11½
Repairs of the house	-	-	-	-	—	15	5½
Stationary	-	-	-	-	3	12	6
Apprentice fees	-	-	-	-	21	12	3
Bounties to apprentices for faithful service	-	-	-	-	23	17	9
Marriage portion	-	-	-	-	5	—	—
Discount on bank notes	-	-	-	-	13	12	7
Medicines and medical attendance	-	-	-	-	11	7	6
Anne Brennan, Usher's travelling charges	-	-	-	-	5	13	9
					<u>£. 579</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

BALLYKELLY Charter School, County of Derry, for 50 Boys, founded A. D. 1752.

The Earl of Tyrone, in order to have a School erected here, granted to the Society a lease of 64 English acres and four plantation acres, at the yearly rent of 20 shillings, for three lives, with a covenant of renewal so often as he, his heirs, &c. should renew with the Irish Society in London. The Master pays the Society £. 20. 10 s. yearly for the Lands. Three children have been apprenticed from this School, from the 5th of January 1807 to the 5th of January 1808.

Statement of the Expenditure of Ballykelly School, for the year ending 5th January 1808.

	£.	s.	d.
By subsisting the Children for one year, from the 5th of January 1807 to the 5th of January 1808	-	-	-
Clothing the Children, for the year ending 29th September 1807	117	8	6
Firing for the house, one year	22	15	—
Soap and candles - D ^r	10	—	—
Master and Mistress's salary - D ^r	12	—	—
Master and Mistress's premium - D ^r	8	—	—
Diet of Master and Mistress - D ^r	18	8	—
Servants wages and diet - D ^r	25	5	—
Window repairs -	—	5	—
Catechist's salary and additional remuneration	20	—	—
Usher's salary and diet	24	4	—
Usher's bounty, one year	5	—	—
Incidents and utensils	21	17	6
Carnage of Children	1	7	6
Medicines and medical attendance	9	—	6½
Apprentice fees	9	0	—
Bounty to an apprentice for faithful service	3	8	3
Marriage portion	5	—	—
	<u>£. 555</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4½</u>

Appendix, N^o 7.

REPORT upon the State of the several Charter Schools visited at the desire of the Board of Education, in the Autumn of 1808, by the Reverend Doctor BRACEGIRD.

MAYNOOTH SCHOOL, for Girls.

Situation.—This School is situated very near the town of Maynooth, on the road to Dunboyne, and adjoining the Duke of Leinster's Demesne.

House.—The house is well built, and in general good repair. It contains a dining-hall, which is also the hall of entrance, and is without a fire-place; a school-room, a committee-room, a kitchen, apartments for the family, and two dormitories well ventilated, in which there are 28 beds; all remarkably clean and neat.

Offices.—The offices are very much out of repair; they consist of a barn, a potatoe house, a stable, and a cow-house, over which is the infirmary, accessible only by stone steps on the outside, and the last mentioned building is propped up. There is a large court in front of the house, a yard, and a spacious garden, all surrounded by a high wall. The garden is in very good order, and well cropped with vegetables.

Furniture.—There are only two tables in the hall, and one in the school-room; some of the bedding appears to be very old; table-cloths are allowed on most days to the children.

N^o of Children.]—There are at present 57 girls in this School, though the established number is 50.

Health and Appearance.]—They appeared perfectly clean, and seemed to be all in good health, except one child, who has been a long time ill, and sleeps in the infirmity; two others who had been afflicted with febrile heads are nearly recovered; there is no symptom of any cutaneous eruption among them; four children were vaccinated last year. Mr. Ferguson, of Leixlip, is the Apothecary to the school, at a salary, as I was told, of 20 guineas a year.

Instruction.]—Their instruction appears to have been carefully attended to, for the first class read with uncommon propriety; 45 of the number learn to write, and 23 to cipher, and they seem to have made a reasonable progress in both.

Religion.]—They answered extremely well in the Catechism, and the elder girls in the Explanation of it; they take in turns to say grace before meals, and they all join in a hymn after breakfast and dinner.

Employments.]—They are taught to make and mend their own clothes, but have no other employment for the needle, as there is no demand in the neighbourhood for plain work; they also knit their own stockings, and occasionally some for sale, but these goods go off so slow, and at so low a price, that it is a very unprofitable manufacture; the Mistress has therefore applied for, and expects soon to receive six wheels for spinning wool.

Charge for Work.]—No charge is made at this school, by the Incorporated Society, for the value of the children's work.

Clothing.]—Their clothing is very neat, and in good order considering that it has been almost a year in constant use.

Diet.]—Their food is conformable to the dietary, except that they are sometimes indulged with potatoes a month or six weeks before the appointed period of Michaelmas; the flour and butter-milk which they had at breakfast, when I visited the house, were of the best quality, and their bread was equally good. The farm supplies the house with milk, and some part of the other articles; but the Master buys the greater part of the provisions for ready money at the market of Kildock. The annual allowance for the maintenance of the children in this school, is 4*d.* a day for each, but on addition of one halfpenny has been made to it, since last Christmas, on account of the high price of provisions.

Land.]—The whole extent of the land annexed to the school is 14 acres, at the annual rent of £. 11; four of these (two of which are occupied by the house, garden, and offices) are walled in; the other ten acres are sufficiently fenced and divided into two fields, one under tillage and the other in pasture, on which are five cows in winter, and six in summer, besides two heaves.

Fuel.]—The Society allows £. 30. a year to this house for fuel, which consists chiefly of coal; but some turf is used also.

Mistress.]—Mrs. Jones and her husband have had the conduct of this school about twelve months; they both appear very attentive to their business; and the great cleanliness of the house and children, the neatness of her own person, and her attendance in the school-room, at a very early hour when I visited it, as well as the progress of the children, are very much to her credit.

Usher.]—The Usher is Ann Clancy, a young woman of nineteen, who was educated in the school of Santry: she appears both diligent and capable in the discharge of her duty.

Catechist.]—The Reverend Mr. Crane, Curate of Leixlip, is the Catechist, and attends regularly every week.

Local Committee.]—The Members of the Local Committee, who pay the most attention to the school, are the Reverend Mr. Ashe, Mr. Coyne, Mr. C. Hamilton, and Mr. Ferguson.

Observations.]—The principal improvements that appear necessary, are a new and well constructed infirmity, the addition of a working room, and a fire-place in the dining-hall. The offices require an immediate repair; and some is also wanting to the scullery, and the locks of the house. An additional number of tables in the dining-hall and school-room would be very desirable. The table-cloths, and some of the bedding also, require to be renewed.

DUNDALK SCHOOL, for Girls.

Situation.]—This School is situated near the extremity of the town of Dundalk, at the south end of it, and close to the Earl of Roden's demesne.

House.]—The house was considerably enlarged in the course of last year, by an additional building of three stories in height at each end of the old house, which was at the same time put into complete repair; the rooms on the ground floor are, a good kitchen and scullery, and a school-room 20 feet by 18, which serves also for a dining-hall; over these are a committee-room, with a fire-room without of it, and a working-room, off which are the Mistress's apartment and an infirmity: the upper story is divided into two large and four small dormitories, which contain 30 beds, and might hold four more, these rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and, as well as the rest of the house, are kept perfectly clean.

Offices.]—The out-offices comprise only a storeroom and a stable; the yard in which they are placed, and the room before the house, are all secured by walls.

Furniture.]—The bed furniture in the dormitories is all good and clean; there is but one bed in the infirmity; and the remainder of the furniture consists of two small tables and seven chairs in the committee-room, one long table in the working-room, and two in the school-room, with some forms.

N^o of Children.]—Eighteen children have been sent here from the Dublin Nursery in June; the number in the house at present is 58.

Health and Appearance.]—They are all clean and tidy; and were all in good health before the children came from Dublin, but 16 of these were affected with sore eyes, and the infection spread so extensively, that 30 of the old scholars caught the distemper. They are all convalescent now, except four, who are still disabled from any application either to books or work.

Instruction.]—This complaint has retarded their progress a little, but those who read to me performed very well; twenty girls learn to write, and appear to be well instructed; sixteen are taught arithmetic; the heads of each class are always Monitors to the classes immediately below them, and assist in their instruction.

Religion.]—It is probably owing to the same cause that they did not answer as well as I expected, in the Explanation of the Catechism and in Scripture history; for I know that both the Minister of the parish and the Catechist pay particular attention to this branch of the instruction; Mrs. Thackery also gives up a good deal of time to improve those who have good voices in psalmody; they begin their meals with a grace and conclude with a hymn; and the eldest girl reads prayers daily, both in the morning and the evening. There is one girl of 15 in this school, whom they cannot teach to read, though she is very smart at all kinds of labour.

Employment.]—Until very lately the industry of the children was exerted in spinning flax, but the produce was so small that the Mistress lost four or five pounds every quarter. They are now employed in spinning wool, and knitting it into stockings for their own use and for sale; in the last quarter they made by this business alone a clear profit of £. 2. 15 s. having sold 84 pairs and they earned about two guineas by plain-work. They do also a great deal of house-work, three girls, with a Monitor over them, being appointed weekly in turns to clean the house, while one attends in the kitchen and two assist in the laundry: there is a sufficient number of the blindest to make up four sets for this station.

Charge for Work.]—The charge made by the Society to the Mistress for the value of their industry is one Pound a year, for three-fourths of the number in the school.

Clothing.]—Their apparel is remarkably neat, and in good order at all times; and when dressed for church they make a very pleasing appearance in blue stuff gowns with white petticoats and straw bonnets; the stuff is bought in Dublin, and made up at home by the girls; the best leather is also procured, and a shoemaker employed in the house, by which their shoes are cheaper and better made than if they were bought.

Diet.]—The prescribed dietary is observed here, with the same exception in favour of the potatoes, as at Maynooth; the milk is all supplied by dairy-men, at 3 d. per quart, but it is very difficult to procure a sufficiency in the winter. Wheat and oatmeal are bought for ready money at the market of Dundalk; the butcher who furnishes meat is paid once a quarter. The Society allows 4 d. for the daily food of each child in this school, to which one halfpenny has been added since Christmas.

Land.]—No land is annexed to this school, but a rood of garden behind the house, which seems to be in good order; and the Master pays a high rent for five acres about two miles from the town; but he has made application to the Incorporated Society to let him have a farm of 26 acres, part of their estate, which lies about a mile from the school, at the expiration of the present lease, which depends upon a very old life.

Mistress.]—Margaret Balmer has been Mistress of this school five years, and was assistant to her mother, the former Mistress, during eight years: Henry Balmer, her husband, lives with her, and assists in the management and tuition; he has an allowance for diet, but no salary.

Usher.]—The Usher is an elderly woman, of the name of Kennedy, who resides with her family in the town, and attends the school from eleven to three o'clock, and from five in the evening till bedtime: she instructs the children in writing, and assists Mr. Balmer in teaching arithmetic; her salary is £. 15. and she is allowed 6 d. a day for her diet. The Master and Mistress are very assiduous, and have a general good character.

Catechist.]—The Catechist is the Reverend Mr. Finlay, Curate of the Parish, who pays great attention to his duty.

Local Committee.]—The Members of the Local Committee who regularly visit the school are, the Reverend Mr. Thimoney, Vicar of Dundalk, the Honourable Mr. Jocelyn, Messrs. John and Robert Page, and Mr. Ford.

Observations.]—It appears to me, that the school-room is too small for the number of children at present in the house; and that great inconvenience results from making use of the same room for eating and instruction, as the appointed time for meals immediately succeeds the school-hours. I can observe also, that, for want of a sufficient number of tables in it, no more than 28 could breakfast in that room the day on which I visited them, the remainder were in the kitchen; I remarked also a great want of appropriate utensils for the purpose, as the mince-pie was served to them, on trenchers, in wooden bowls and tin pokers; and I conceive it is not enough that the food should be good in its kind, but that it should also be laid before the children in a neat and orderly manner, that they may not contract habits of slovenliness.—Had the late addition been made under the direction of a skillful Architect, it might have been contrived, with the same quantity of building and the same expense, to have supplied a large school-room, and placed the infirmary so as to be remote from the

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the noise of the working-room, and the danger of communicating infection in the case of a contagious distemper. The necessary is inconveniently situated in the front court, and so near the house as to be often very offensive.

TRIM SCHOOL, for Girls.

Situation.]—This School stands on a dry and airy spot, at no great distance from the south-east end of the town, upon the road to Summerhill.

House.]—The original plan of this Building is bad; the staircase is particularly ill contrived, and a good deal out of repair; the remainder of the house has lately been put into good order, and white-washed. The front door opens into an eating-hall of good size, at the end of which is a smaller room, in which potatoes are stored; behind these are an inconvenient kitchen, a store-room, a passage, and an extremely small parlour; to this story an addition has lately been made, of a dairy, and an infirmary which seems well contrived, but is still very damp, it is furnished with three iron beds. The first floor contains a committee-room, with a small chamber at each end for the Mistress, and a long room which serves both for schooling and work. The whole of the second story is thrown into one extensive dormitory, the stack of chimneys forming a great square pillar in the centre of the room; this apartment is lofty and airy, but very cold in winter, having windows on every side; and it contains 29 beds, all in very good order. All parts of this house are extremely clean, except the fire-places, which cannot be kept so as the school-room is above fires.

Offices.]—The detached offices are, a cart-house, a cow-house, and a barn, with a good haggard on one side and a large yard on the other. These premises, with a very neat court behind the front of the house and the road, and a large garden well cropped, occupy two acres and an half, which is enclosed and divided by good stone walls.

Furniture.]—There is a sufficiency of useful furniture and table-cloths.

Number of Children.]—The establishment is for 60 girls, of which there are at present 57 in the house, all looking clean and healthy, and quite free from sore eyes, with which many of them had been infected by three children that were sent to this school from Dublin in the summer. Mr. Brady, Apothecary, of Trim, is paid £. 15. a year for supplying the school with medicines.

Instruction.]—These children have made a good proficiency in reading; 29 are learning to write, and 14 to cipher.

Religion.]—They appear also well instructed in the Church Catechism, and Crossman's Explanation of it; they say grace and sing hymns before and after every meal.

Employment.]—I saw 42 of them engaged in spinning flax and wool; they manufacture the woollen yarn into stockings, for which there is a great demand from other schools; they supply that of Ardaraun, and are now executing an order from the school on the Strand (near Dublin) for 500 pair; they also make up all their own clothes and linen, and are learning to plant straw for bonnets; they are made to clean the house and assist in the kitchen in rotation. The same price as at Dunsink is charged to the Mistress for the fruits of their industry.

Clothing.]—They are all well clad in blue Casheeters, which is bought in Dublin and made up at home; they have straw bonnets, and shawls, and wear chequer belts; they have also a few old clocks, and are applying for an additional number; their shoes are contracted for at Trim, at 4s. 10d. a pair.

Diet.]—They are fed according to the Society's direction; fresh beef and mutton are bought at the Market of Trim for ready money; oatmeal is supplied from the farm and wheaten procured from the flour-mills in quantities, there being large cists for storing both sorts of meal. I was much pleased with the regularity with which the children went down stairs in pairs when the dinner-bell rang.

Land.]—There is a small farm of seven acres annexed to this school, at a rent of £. 4. 10s. 6d. well fenced, and all under tillage, the Master finding it more profitable to raise his own corn, as he can hire good gals for his cows, very near the house, at 3½ guineas per head; he keeps only four cows in summer when milk is to be bought in plenty, and six in winter when it is scarce.

Master and Mistress.]—William and Charlotte Fagan have been somewhat more than a year at the head of this school, which they appear to conduct with great regularity and attention; they have three young children of their own.

Usher.]—The Usher, Margaret Fagan, has been in that station about nine months, and was diligently employed when I was there; she assists the Mistress in teaching the children to read and to work, and, with the Master, instructs the children in writing and ciphering. Two Maids are kept. The allowance for fuel is £. 32 a year.

Catechist.]—The office of Catechist is regularly discharged by the Reverend Mr. Wrought, who resides in the town.

Local Committee.]—The Local Committee is constantly attended by the Reverend Mr. Elliot, Vicar of Trim, the Reverend Mr. Hamilton, Diocesan Schoolmaster, and Mr. Morrice.

Observations.]—The principal deficiency in this house is a working-hall, especially as the school-room, in which also their works are carried on, is too low, not none too high, and cannot be readily aired, the windows being all on the same side.—A stable is also requisite; and some useful alterations might be made in the kitchen and in the necessary, both of which are very inconvenient and ill-contrived.

LOUGHREA

LOUGHREA SCHOOL, for Girls.

Situation.—The School of Loughrea stands upon high ground, on the south side of the Dublin road, a full mile from the town.

House.—The buildings are old and much out of repair, the windows are for the most part rotten, and the tops of the chimneys in a ruinous state. The ground-floor comprises a large and good school-room well floored with brick, a poor low kitchen, and a good parlour, with a closet for the Mistress and family; over these the Mistress has a very neat apartment behind the committee-room; and on both sides are dormitories, each containing ten beds; these two rooms are not ceiled, and their windows are placed in one corner so as to make that end very cold, without admitting a good circulation of air to the other. In the upper story, which is partly in the roof, are a large floor-room and dormitory with eleven beds, well ventilated. The offices are conveniently placed in the back yard; one has been lately rebuilt, but the remainder, including the infirmary, which is a miserable damp room, are in a wretched state. Both this yard and the court in front are surrounded by stone walls.

Furniture.—The bedsteads appear to be very old and want to be replaced, the bedding seems to be very good, and the hall is well supplied with tables and forms.

N^o of Children.—Sixty girls are the number on the establishment, but there are now 66 in the house; they are for the most part very young, only four of the number having been two years in this school. In the course of the last twelve months eighteen have been apprenticed, and eight of the girls were drafted to Dublin in July.

Health and Appearance.—They appear very neat and clean, and have no cutaneous eruptions of any kind; one child is confined by illness, and another is afflicted with a scrofula; the whooping-cough has lately made its appearance among them, but they are now more free from sore eyes than they have been these two years, having repeatedly caught that disorder from the children which were first here from nurseries. Doctor Shadwell prescribes for the sick gratis; and Mr. Clone, Apothecary, supplies the school with medicines; his bill usually amounts to about twelve guineas in the year.

Instruction.—The children read well for their age, and are taught to read in the Psalter, Testament and Bible, at their daily lessons, and in Mrs. Hannah Moore's tracts as a reward. Here also Monitors are appointed from the superior classes. At writing there are no more than 26, and 10 at ciphering; they appear to be well instructed, but their progress has been impeded by the prevalence of ophthalmia.

Religion.—They know their Catechism very well, but have made no great proficiency in the Explanation of it as yet.

Employments.—The stronger girls clean the house and assist in the kitchen by turns; they make up their clothes and linen, and knit stockings for the house. The Mistress instructs them also in making lace; 13 are employed in that manufacture, and I am told that some of them are able to earn from thirteen to eighteen shillings a week at it; yet the Mistress says that the aggregate of all their industry does not amount in the year to £. 45. with which she is charged for the children's labour.

Clothing.—The children's clothing is well taken care of, clean and neat, but they have no hats or bonnets to wear on Sundays. I was not told whether the materials were procured in Dublin or in the country.

Diet.—Their food, when I saw them, was very good, and the meat in the store seemed to be of the best quality; whatever the farm does not supply in wheat or oats, is procured in large quantities from the mills in the neighbourhood, and the meat bought at market-price, all for ready money. In summer their own cows give a sufficiency of milk, but in the winter they are obliged to buy some. The allowance for diet is 3½d. per day, with the additional halfpenny since Christmas.

Land.—A farm of 25 acres at £. 14. a year, adjoins the school, exclusive of 2 acres, which are occupied by the house, garden and offices; the garden contains only half an acre, it is well cropped and in good order, the Master has erected a wall round part of it at his own expense; the land is rocky and ill fenced, seven or eight acres of it are under tillage, and 6 cows are kept on it. The allowance for turf is £. 33. a year, but the Master says it costs him £. 40.

Master and Mistress.—William and Eleanor Lane have conducted this school upwards of twenty years, with the general approbation of the neighbourhood; they appear to be respectable persons, and to pay every attention to the children. Mrs. Lane instructs them in reading and making lace.

Usher.—They are taught reading, writing, figures, and also needle-work, by Margaret Fleetwood, who has been ten years Usheress to this School. One Maid Servant and a Man are kept here.

Catechist.—The Catechist is the Reverend Mr. Richards, Curate of Loughrea, who attends at the school once or twice a week.

Local Committee.—The principal Members of the Committee are, Doctor Shadwell, Reverend Ralph Daly, and Mr. Bricknall, Agent to Lord Clonrickard.

Observations.—There are in the three dormitories no more than 31 beds, which are by no means sufficient to accommodate 66 children. There are here neither a working-room nor a dining-hall, nor presses to keep the books or clothes safe. The children have all their meals in the kitchen, and are without table-cloths, which is very slovenly. They ought to be supplied with bonnets and cloaks in wet weather for Sundays, as the church of Loughrea is more than a mile from the school. It has already been remarked that the house, and particularly the offices, require considerable repair; that much be added a great inconvenience, which arises from the want of water; they are obliged

to draw the water that is used at least two miles, for which the Society allows a compensation of one guinea per quarter.

CASTLEBAR SCHOOL, for Girls.

Situation.]—The situation of this School is at the southern extremity of the town, on the road to Ballinrobe.

House.]—The basement story contains a kitchen unceiled, and with a broken clay floor; a larder and store-room; and a large wash-room, which has no communication with the house, the door opening into the yard; on the first floor are a committee-room and a large apartment for the Mistress, and a school-room; this last is over the kitchen, and is a very cold room, the wind blowing up between the boards, while sand and dirt fall through the crevices into the kitchen, for want of a ceiling; over this are the Mistress's chambers, and two dormitories, with ten beds only in each of them. The windows in the school-room are so decayed that they hardly stick together, and the lower flight of the staircase is much out of repair.

Offices.]—The out offices are, a small stable, a barn, and a cow-house without bails, and are all in very bad repair, especially the roofs. A stone wall encompasses the front courts and back yards. The garden contains but one road, and is well stocked with cabbages.

Furniture.]—The bedding appears pretty good, but the bedsteads are old, and some of them broken; there is a deficiency of furniture in the committee and school-rooms, and there are two tables in the kitchen. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, the house was all very clean above stairs.

N^o of Children.]—The establishment is stated at 50; there are at present only 35 children in the house, eight having been lately drafted to Dublin, and one bound apprentice; a girl of 13 years of age, who had been six years in the school, eloped in August.

Health and Appearance.]—The children are clean, and have no symptom of any eruptive disorder; but many of them have heavy colds, a complaint I am told they are very subject to here, on account of the dampness of the house; no less than nine are suffering from sore eyes, which disseminates was brought here not long since by eight children from the nursery at Meivree, and has gone through the whole school. Two girls who were not known to have had the small-pox, were lately vaccinated by Doctor Kenne, Surgeon to the County Infirmary; he attends constantly to the health of the children, and supplies drugs, for a salary of £. 15 a year.

Instruction.]—The children read tolerably, and are making a good proficiency in writing, which is taught by the Sister. There is one poor girl in the house, who appears to be equally weak both in mind and body.

Religion.]—They answered very well in the Catechism, considering their age and the time they have lost by sore-eyes.

Employment.]—These children also make up their own clothes, and do plain work very well, but there is little demand for it here, or for the surplus of their knitting; they make straw bonnets for their own use, and propose to make some now for sale; a few are learning to do tinsmith work, and others to make lace, under the care of the Mistress; they earn a little also by knitting cotton gloves, which are neatly executed, for the ladies of the vicinity; and, they assist the house-maid and in the kitchen.

Clothing.]—Their clothing is of blue stuff, and in good order.

Diet.]—They are dressed according to rule in every point, except potatoes, as has been remarked of other schools; a sufficiency of wheat is raised on the farm, which also supplies them with milk; oatmeal and fresh meat are bought at the market of Castlebar: I saw them at dinner on excellent beef, with plenty of cabbage. The Society allows 4d. a head to this school, exclusive of the halfpenny aided this year.

Land.]—The farm contains eight acres, the rent is £. 6. 10s. per annum; it is all fenced, and a great part of it wet and poor; the Master has exerted himself to improve it, but he cannot afford to drain it completely; he keeps five cows, and tills all that is arable; he tells me that the lease of the land will expire on the demise of the king. He is allowed now £. 24. per annum for fuel, candles and soap; but he says that, until this year, £. 20. more was allotted for this purpose.

Master and Mistress.]—The present Master and Mistress have had this School about three years; their names are John and Mary Moore. Mrs. Moore gives her whole attention to the children, and he takes care of the farm and provisions. They have four sons, all young.

Sister.]—Elmer Grady is the Sister; she was sent here from the School of Santry, six months ago, and her diligence appears from the proficiency the children have made in writing since she became their instructor; she sleeps in the dormitory, as enjoined by the regulations of the Society. One Maid only is allowed to this School; but as the children are young, the Mistress keeps an apprentice at her own expense.

Catechist.]—The Reverend Mr. Ashe, Curate of the Parish, is the Catechist, and is very attentive to this duty.

Local Committee.]—The Members of the Committee who constantly attend, are Sir Samuel O'Maly, and Mr. O'Maly, the Chief Magistrate of Castlebar.

Observations.]—It appears extraordinary that there should be no more than 20 beds in the dormitory, when the established number of children is stated at 50. It is also to be noted, that there are
another

another infirmary, working-room or dining-hall in this house; the children are therefore obliged to eat in the kitchen, seated at the table, and others at the dresser. There is no boiler in this kitchen, neither is there a scullery or dairy attached to it. There is no clock in the house; nor have they any table-cloths. Another inconvenience arises from the circumstance of there being no water but what is brought from a small lake at the lower end of the land, which is said to be generally dirty and muddy in rainy weather.

SCHOOL of ROSCOMMON, for Girls.

Situation.—This house makes a handsome appearance, being situated on a rising ground, with a large lawn before it, about a mile and a half from the town, on the northern road.

House.—It has been put into complete repair this summer, and is now painting; it is entered through the dining-hall, in which the fire place is bricked up. One room is used both for school and work, these are well flagged; on the same floor there are, a remarkably good kitchen, a convenient dairy, a cellar, and a small parlour for the Mistress; over these are the committee-room and two chambers in front. A large dormitory occupies the whole extent of the rear; it contains 11 beds, and is very clean and well ventilated.

Offices.—In the detached offices are a neat and airy infirmary, two potatoe houses, a fire-room, stable, cow-house and barn, all in good repair. Water has been hitherto brought from a considerable distance, but a well is now sinking near the house; a permanent spring however has not yet been found at the depth of 61 feet. The garden is large, and well stored with cabbage and other vegetables.

Furniture.—The bedding is good and clean; the children have table-cloths at dinner, and a competent number of knives and forks; two roller-towels hung up in the hall.

N^o of Children.—There is at present in this school one girl above the established number of 40; but she is to be bound apprentice immediately.

Health and Appearance.—They appear clean, neat, and healthy, having no other complaint among them than slight colds. Mr. Hart, apothecary at Roscommon, has lately vaccinated five of them; he receives 4 guineas a year for his care, and is paid besides for medicines.

Instruction.—These children read tolerably well; 29 are learning to write, and 19 are taught to cipher.

Religion.—I did not examine them myself, but had good reason to believe that they are by no means deficient in religious knowledge.

Employment.—The principal employment of these girls is to spin flax and wool, the former is applied to the making of linen, the latter in knitting stockings for the school and for sale; they work all at their needle, and make up their own apparel; but they have no other practice, as very little plain work is to be had in this part of the country. They also take their turns in the kitchen and in clearing the house. The charge to the Mistress for their work, is the same as at other schools.

Clothing.—They are well clad on week days in a sort of thin frieze, worn in the country, and dyed brown; on Sundays they wear a dress of blue cambric (for which the Society allows 5s. extra per head) with good flax bonnets and pelerines.

Diet.—The farm supplies the greatest part of their food, both in fresh meat, milk, and meal of both sorts; the rest is purchased at the market of Roscommon for ready money. The allowance for their diet is 3d. per day, with the additional halfpenny since last Christmas.

Land.—The farm contains 40 acres, well fenced and divided, at a rent of £.32. 10s.; of these, seven acres are under the plough (eight cows are kept for the house) and the remainder are employed in rearing and feeding cattle for sale. There is only £.21. allowed for fuel, which is far short of the expence, as I am assured.

Mistress and Misses.—This school has been conducted for the space of four years by George and Sarah Clarke, who have no children; they appear to be very attentive, and I bear an excellent character of them.

Usher.—Many Connolly has been Usher to this school three years. One maid and an apprentice girl are kept here.

Catechist.—The Reverend Mr. Blakeny, Minister of the parish, is the Catechist, and takes great pains in instructing the children.

Local Committee.—The gentlemen who pay most regard to this Institution, are Sir Edward Crofton, Rev. Mr. Blakeny, Doctor Moriarty, Doctor Simpson, Messrs. Mills, Mitchell, and Davenport.

Observations.—The only deficiencies which I remarked here, are the want of a second table in the school-room, and one in the hall, where the girls are crowded at their meals. The school-room is rather too small; and the addition of a working-room would render this school very complete. The ordinary dress of the girls varies in form from that of all the other schools I have visited; they wear a short jacket and petticoat, which must be less warm, and looks much less neat and tidy than the gown, especially when they begin to out-grow them.

MONIVEA NURSERY.

Situation.—The Nursery of Monivea makes a handsome appearance, being placed on a gentle ascent at the head of the village, which forms as it were a broad avenue to it.

House.—The house is large, and has lately been put into thorough repair. The ground floor contains a spacious school-room, a dining-hall, a store-room, a large kitchen, and a good parlour for the

Master's family.—The next floor is occupied by the committee-room, the Master's chamber, a second store-room, and two clean and airy dormitories, in which are 32 beds. In the attic story, one room, which extends the whole length of the front, contains 18 beds; but this apartment, being from its great size too cold in winter, is to be divided by a partition, and celled. Every part of the house is clean. The whole is remarkably clean, and well ventilated in all parts.

Offices.—The offices consist of a dairy, wash-house, potato-house, two stables, and a cow-house, all in good order. The garden is large, and well cropped with vegetables.

Furniture.—The bedding is very good and very clean; and there appears to be a sufficiency of all the necessary furniture for such a house.

Number of Children.—The number of children in this Nursery at present is 87; of whom 56 are boys, and 31 girls.

Health and Appearance.—This School is remarkably healthy at present, the sore eyes and measles which prevailed among the children for some time have entirely disappeared; they have neither itch nor scald head; and two only of this great number are invalids; one of them is phtisical, the other has an ulcer on the arm. They are all kept very clean and neat. The Reverend Doctor Coffy has a salary of 20 guineas a year for attending to their health.

Instruction.—Most of these children are very young, and for their age have made a great proficiency in reading and spelling; the senior class read remarkably well: 16 are learning to write, and a few to cipher.

Religion.—They answer remarkably well in the Catechism.

Employment.—The females learn to do plain work; and all are taught to knit as soon as they are able. There is no charge made for the value of their labour in this Nursery.

Clothing.—The fringes of which their clothes are made is bought at the market of Loughrea, and dyed in the country. A tailor is constantly employed in the house, making or mending. Their shoes are bought at from 2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. a pair.

Diet.—The wheat and oatmeal in the store are exceedingly good; when the produce of the farm does not suffice, it is bought from the millers for ready money; and a butcher in the village supplies the house with meat. Three-pence a day is the allowance for maintaining the children, to which the halfpenny is now added, as in other places.

Land.—The farm belonging to this Nursery is at the distance of a mile from it, and contains 30 acres, the rent of which is £.22 a year; nine cows and two horses are kept on it, and eight acres are tilled. The Master holds another farm of 19 acres, for which he pays 18s. an acre.

Master and Mistress.—The Master's name is George Davis; he and his wife have conducted this establishment 21 years.

Usher.—Thomas Kain has been Usher to it upwards of 25 years; he was educated in this house, and is now upwards of 60 years of age. He lives with his family in the village, but is uncommonly attentive to the children.

Catechist.—The Reverend Mr. Gregg, Curate of the Parish, is the Catechist; but having been for some time past confined by illness, this duty is performed for him by the Reverend Mr. O'Rourke and the Reverend Doctor Coffy with good effect, as appeared by the children's answering. Eight maid servants and a boy are allowed to this house.

Local Committee.—The Committees are well attended by Mr. French of Moniven, Doctor Coffy, Mr. Mahon, and Mr. Brown.

Observations.—I have but one observation to make on this well regulated Nursery, and that is, to suggest the propriety of vaccinating annually all the children who are not ascertained to have had the small pox.

SANTRY SCHOOL, for Girls.

Situation.—This School is situated at the distance of four miles from Dublin, two from Glasnevin, and nearly a mile and a half from the church of Santry; between the Church and the School the road is extremely bad and deep.

House.—The house has been built at different times, a part of it being very old; it is however convenient, and kept in great order and in good repair. On the ground-floor it affords a school-room, a dining-hall, a committee-room, and a kitchen, with all the necessary apartments. Above four, there are an apartment for the Mistress, and three dormitories, which contain 43 beds, and are well ventilated. There is no place to work in but the school-room, which is too small for the accommodation of so many children as are in this school; it is heated by a metal stove.

Offices.—The offices consist of a parlour store, a cart-house, stable and cow-house, all in perfect repair. The old garden is well stocked, and a new one is preparing, which is more conveniently situated. The infirmary is repairing.

Furniture.—The bedding is perfectly good, and also the bedsteads, of which 19 in one of the dormitories are made of iron, all have covers; they use table-cloths at all their meals.

N^o of Children.—There are 85 children in this school, the greater part of them very young, as 18 of the eldest were removed to Ragged-School some months since.

Health and Appearance.—They appear to be in good health, and look very neat; a few have slight colds, and two are afflicted with sore eyes, that complaint which has spread through so many other Schools.

Infirmary.

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Instruction.]—They read moderately well for their standing; only 17 of the number learn to write and cipher, but the progress they have made does great credit to the Master.

Religion.]—The upper class appears to understand the Catechism remarkably well, and are able to give a good explanation of it; they say grace and sing short hymns before and after meals, and they sing psalms at intervals while they are at work.

Employment.]—In this house none are idle; they spin wool and flax, they work at their needle, they make lace, and even the youngest are learning to knit. The usual charge is made for their labour.

Clothing.]—Their clothing, all made up at home of tea-green stuff bought in Dublin, is very neat, with which they wear cheaper bits; on Sunday they have white bits, and a white cloak or handkerchief, and straw boaters.

Diet.]—The bread used here is all brought from Dublin, whereas in all the other Schools which I have visited, none but flat bread (baked at home and made of unrefined meal) is allowed; the beef, which appears exceedingly good, is supplied by contract at 5 d. a pound at all seasons, with which they have vegetables of all sorts. The allowance for diet is 4 d. a day, with one halfpenny addition *sunt* Christmas. Thirty tons of coals are furnished to the School annually by the Society.

Master and Mistress.]—Robert and Sarah Russell have had the conduct of this School about two years; they had presided at the Charter School of Maynooth four years, and were formerly at that of Kilsnoe, which is now suppressed; the Master teaches writing and arithmetic, and attends to the provisions and the house; Mistress directs the School and the works.

Usher.]—The Usher is Sarah Foster, who has been sometime confined in a very bad state of health.

Catechist.]—The Rev. Robert Diney of Glasnevin discharges the duty of Catechist with punctuality.

Local Committee.]—Mr. Diney, the Catechist, and the Reverend Doctor Smith, Minister of the Parish, are the only gentlemen who attend the quarterly meetings.

Observations.]—The only thing that appears to be wanting at Santry School, is a spacious working hall.

Land.]—I had omitted to report in its proper place, that 32 acres constitute the farm of this School, at the rent of £-37. 6 s.; of this 12 acres are in tillage. The Master keeps 3 horses and 10 calsh cows.

SLIGO SCHOOL, for Boys.

Situation.]—This School is placed in a very eligible situation, on a rising ground by the side of the road to Manor Hamilton, and about a quarter of a mile from the town.

House.]—The house is clean and in general good repair, the kitchen and scullery excepted; it was completely fitted the year before last. It comprises on the ground floor the school-room, a kitchen, and a parlour. The first floor is occupied by the committee-room, a store-room, and a chamber for the Master's family; the second is divided into three dormitories, very clean and well ventilated, in which there are 42 beds.

Offices.]—This school is accommodated with every necessary office, and one large room is building for leases; all are kept in excellent order. There is a better the house, and a large haggard at the rear, are fitted and divided by good walls; there is an acre of garden, neatly kept and well cropped.

Furniture.]—There appears to be a want of furniture in the committee-room, and of some additional bedding.

N^o of Children.]—The established number of boys is 80; at present there are 82 in the school; three were apprenticed the last quarter.

Health and Appearance.]—They look well and hearty, and do not appear to have any complaint whatever.

Instruction.]—They read tolerably well, but seem to have made a greater proficiency in writing; there are 70 learning to write and 50 at accounts.

Religion.]—They appear to be well instructed in the Catechism and in the Explanation of it.

Employments.]—They all knit stockings for themselves; twenty are generally employed as far as they are able, in the farm and in the garden; but their principal object of industry is the loom, 50 of the boys are able to weave, and 50 of them are more or less employed in the different branches of that business. The Master is charged £. 60. a year for this work.

Clothing.]—Their clothes are in pretty good order, and two tailors are employed in making up the new ones, the materials having been bought in Dublin; their shoes are also made in the house.

Diet.]—They have plenty of good food, but the regulations of the Dietary are transgressed in two instances; they got potatoes before Michaelmas, and have none but eaten bread, all which are the produce of the farm, as well as the milk they use; meat is bought at the market of Sligo. The allowance for their food is 3 ½ d. per day, with the additional halfpenny.

Land.]—Exclusive of the 4 acres about the house, there are 30 more at a small distance, for which the Society is paid a rent of £. 28. 12 s. Besides which the Master has taken a field of five acres, more contiguous, at the rent of £. 5. per acre. This farm is well fenced and well cultivated; an excellent crop is all nearly made up in the haggard; this 19th September the Master keeps twelve cows.

Master.]—Joseph Himes, the Master, is married and has seven children; his father, who still lives in the house, resigned the School to him eight years ago. He is by trade a weaver, and employs some journeymen, as well as four apprentices (bound in this School) and the boys as before mentioned, on 16 or 20 looms.

Usher.]—Joseph Fry, the Usher, who was educated in this School, attends to the learning and industry of the boys, and writes a very fine hand. One maid servant is kept, and three female apprentices.

Catechist.]—The Reverend Mr. Armstrong, Curate of Sligo, is the very attentive Catechist.

Local Committee.]—Mr. Owen Wynne, and the Reverend Richard Wynne, Mr. Soden, Mr. Belton, and several other gentlemen, are very constant in their attendance on the Committee.

Observations.]—A dining-hall is much wanted, as they now eat in the school-room, which is rather too small. The beds seem to be rather too much crowded in the dormitories. There are no table-cloths, not is there a sufficiency of knives and forks, or other table furniture. There is no infirmary to this School, and when any of the Boys are ill, they are obliged to be removed to the house-room.

CREGGAN SCHOOL, for Boys.

Situation.]—This School is situated on an eminence, about half a mile south of the Church and Parsonage-house of Creggan, and at a good distance from the road; it is seven miles from Dundalk, as many from Carrickmacross, and five from Castleblaney.

House.]—The house is old and ill contrived, but has been repaired and whitewashed this summer, except its adjoining thatched building, which was formerly used as a kitchen, but has been let to go to ruin. On one side of the hall there is a good kitchen; and on the other the school-room, which has been curtailed by a closet; behind it the Master has a small apartment. Two very bad staircases lead up to the dormitories, in each of which there are ten beds; they are clean and airy; between these are the committee-room and the Master's bed-chamber. I cannot say that the house was so clean as most of the other schools which I have visited.

Offices.]—The offices are but few; and one rood of garden ground, very ill fenced, serves for cabbage, and the corn stacks. There are no walls or hedges to enclose the yards.

Furniture.]—The committee-room is well furnished; the bedding is good; and there are two tables for the boys, one in the school, and the other in the kitchen.

Number of Boys.]—I was told that there were 43 boys in the school, but I saw only 28, as the others were employed on the turf-bog, at a distance.

Health and Appearance.]—They appear healthy, well fed, and content, but not very neat or clean, being mostly employed about the turf, at present; neither did they seem to be quite free from eruptions on their hands.

Instruction.]—They read pretty well, but in a bad style; most of them learn to write, but they do not appear to have made a great progress in arithmetic.

Religion.]—In the Catechism and in Mann's Explanation of it, they answered very well. But it is fair to note, that the biggest boys of the school were absent at their work.

Employment.]—They assist as far as their strength permits in the cultivation of the land, and in herding the cattle; and a few of them knit stockings. The usual charge is made for their labour.

Clothing.]—Their old clothing is nearly worn out; but their Sunday suit, of blue and scarlet, is very clean and well preserved; their new clothes are now in the hands of the tailors, who are making them up in the house, of materials which the Master had bought in Dublin; the children make a part of their stockings, the remainder is purchased in the country; they have 3 pair of breeches each in the course of the year.

Diet.]—They have plenty of good food, chiefly supplied by the farm, though not exactly conformable to the dietary, for they have potatoes at dinner now at the end of August, and use only oat-bread in any part of the year. The allowance for maintenance is three-pence halfpenny per head, with the temporary addition of a halfpenny.

Land.]—Three acres are annexed in perpetuity to the house; there are 30 acres more, for which a rent is paid of £. 6. 15s. per annum; it is coarse and mountainous, and partly fenced by rough stone walls; the term of it depends on the life of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick. The Master holds in his hands, besides, a farm of 40 acres, at the distance of three miles. He has an allowance of £. 14. a year for supplying fuel.

Master.]—John Gilker, who had been Usher to this School for a long time, has been at the head of it thirteen years; he has a wife and four children, one of them grown up, and following his trade of a hater in this house; he has a general good character, and has the appearance of being a good-natured man; the children seem so much attached to him, that he had no difficulty in bringing back two of them, who had been seduced to elope, but now from quite content.

Usher.]—The Usher is William Wright, who was educated here, and has been now twelve years in that situation; he keeps in one of the dormitories.

Catechist.]—The Reverend James Frieland, the Curate of the Parish, has been thirty-six years Catechist to this School, and pays great attention to it; as does also the Honorable and Reverend Percy Jocelyn, Rector of the Parish. Only one maid servant is kept here.

Observations.

Observations.]—There is not a sufficient number of beds (only twenty) for the accommodation of sixty-three boys and the Usher. The want of a dining-hall obliges the children to eat in the kitchen, and even there one table is not enough to hold them; there are no table-cloths.

ARDBRACCAN SCHOOL, for Boys.

Situation.]—The situation of this School is about a quarter of a mile from the Parish Church, on one of the roads to Navan, from whence it is distant two miles and a half.

House.]—The house contains on the ground floor, a kitchen, dairy, and dining-hall, which are flagged, the committee-room, and a small cellar. On the first floor, there are two small chambers for the Master and the Usher, a large store-room and the school-room, with three steps to descend into the yard on the outside; over these are three dormitories, which contain thirty beds, and a small apartment for the servant. The floor of one of the dormitories is much decayed, but they are all very clean and well ventilated.

Offices.]—In a large yard there are a cow-house, a stable, and a large workshop containing twelve looms; this yard and a court in front of the house are surrounded with walls; there is a pump in the yard, but it is dry during a great part of the summer. The garden is large and clean, well kept, and fully stocked with vegetables.

Furniture.]—There is a sufficiency of table-cloths, of knives and forks, and all other necessities except fleets, of which the Master says they require a large supply.

Number of Children.] The number of boys on the establishment is sixty; at present there are sixty-four in the house, but four of them are ordered to be apprenticed to the Master of the school immediately.

Health and Appearance.]—They look well, and are in all respects healthy, except in the article of fire eyes, with which some of the boys were infected by the arrival of twenty-one from Dublin not long since, who were not quite recovered from that complaint, but they are all much better. Mr. Dickson, an apothecary at Navan, is paid £. 18. a year for medicine and attendance.

Instruction.]—They read very well according to their age; only thirty have as yet been taught to write, and fourteen to cipher.

Religion.]—They are all well instructed in the Catechism and their religious duties; one of the boys always says grace before and after meals; they do not sing hymns here.

Employment.]—The Master has instructed ten boys in the manufacture of corduroy and fustian, and six others are employed in winding for those who weave; the rest have no manual occupation but what they can do in the garden, and the turn; none of them knit. The charge for their labour is £. 45. and the Master acknowledges himself a considerable gainer by it.

Clothing.]—Their old clothes are in very good order, and new ones have been just made of a light-green fustian, the colour of a very dark grey, bought for the purpose at Kilkenny; they are supplied with stockings from the Charter School at Trim, and their shoes are contracted for at Navan at 4s. 4d. per pair.

Diet.]—They are plentifully fed, the farm supplying a sufficiency of oatmeal and potatoes; five hundred weight of wheaten meal is laid in at a time from the mills at Navan; a butcher at Navan furnishes beef, (no mutton is used here) at four pence a pound all the year round, including four or five hoes which are salted at Christmas for spring use; the butter-milk is bought from farmers at 5d. per gallon, and when it is scarce in the winter, the children have beer from the brewer's. The allowance is here 3½d. per day, with the additional halfpenny at present.

Land.]—The house and garden occupy two acres. The farm contains fifteen acres, for which a rent of £. 5. per annum is paid by the Master; it is well fenced and divided; seven acres of it are under tillage, and seven cows are kept for the use of the house.

Master.]—William Christian has been Master of this school about five years; he has a wife and two young children; he pays great attention to the education of the boys, and, having been bred to the business of weaving cotton goods, he instructs the boys in that trade with the assistance of a foreman, and deals largely in these articles; he has, besides, two apprentices, and will immediately have six.

Usher.]—James Manning has been the Usher eleven years; he is married to one of the maids, who is sister to the Master's wife, and lives in the house.

Catechist.]—There cannot be a more assiduous Catechist than the Rev. Mr. Toomy, Curate of Ardbraccan.

Local Committee.]—This Committee is well attended by most of the Members; the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Rev. Dean Moore, Minister of the Parish, the Rev. Doctor Beaufort, and the Rev. Mr. Brabazon, Rector and Curate of Cavan, Messrs. David and Robt. Thompson.

Observations.]—There is evidently a scarcity of beds for the number to be accommodated, for there are no more than 30 beds; and the two apprentices who were bred in this school remain still in the house with the six before mentioned. An infirmary seems to be an indispensable requisite in so large a family. It may be questioned, whether the use of salted meat be proper at any time of the year for children.

ATHLONE SCHOOL, for Boys.

Situation.]—This School is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town (on the county of Wickhampton) on high ground, declining to the river Shannon.

House.

House.]—The house, which makes a handsome appearance, is two stories high. On the ground floor, the entrance hall serves also for dining; on one side of it is the school-room with a closet adjoining, and on the other a large and comfortable apartment for the Master's family; a kitchen and dairy have been lately added behind the hall, but the kitchen is so ill contrived as to have no light, but through a glazed door into the yard. The upper story contains two dormitories, in each of which there are 11 beds; they are well ventilated and kept clean, notwithstanding the filthy expedient of placing a tub at one end of the room as a sink for the boys, by means of which the boards and the ceiling under that spot are become rotten; between these are the committee-room, and three bed-chambers for the family. The whole house is clean, but it wants plastering in some places and white-washing in all. New windows have been put into the dormitories, but they are not finished, and must be mended between the frames and the wall. I was informed that the lead upon the roof was not sound.

Offices.]—The offices are conveniently placed and in good order, excepting the necessary, an estimate for rebuilding it, and adding an infirmary and east-hospital, has been laid before the Society some time.

Furniture.]—The bedding is good, and there appears to be a sufficiency of all the necessary furniture.

Number of Children.]—The establishment of this school is for 40 boys; there are 39 in the house at present; thirty-eight of them are free from all complaints, the other has been long labouring under the dropsy, and has been often reported as incurable.

Instruction.]—These boys read remarkably well, and with a distinct, full voice; a great progress in writing and ciphering has been made by 23 of them, who are also taught to make pen. Mentors, from the superior classes, are appointed to assist their juniors. Here also there is one dull boy, who has not been able to learn any thing in the course of several years, but is active and willing to labour.

Religion.]—In the religious part of their education, they are as much advanced as in reading and writing.

Employment.]—There is no other manual employment for the children of this school than the knitting of stockings for their own use, and assisting in the cultivation of the farm and garden. The charge for their work is £. 30.

Clothing.]—Their clothing is very good, and, besides their every-day suit, they have another one to wear on Sundays.

Diet.]—The Master follows the dietary in all points: he provides the greater part of the food at market, even potatoes and milk. The allowance for each child is 3½d. and the additional halfpenny; but the Master says, that it is not sufficient now, provisions having risen considerably in price, since Athlone has become a great military station.

Land.]—The farm contains 20 acres; rent £. 25. 5. Nearly four acres have been let to Government, at the rate of £. 10. per acre, for military purposes; a small part only of the remainder is under tillage, as few cows are kept on it. The whole of this land is surrounded by a wall, but that part of it which is next the barracks is too low to keep out the soldiery, whose intrusion is a great annoyance to the children.

Master.]—This school has been conducted eight years by Robt Foot, who has a wife and seven children; they appear to be a very respectable couple.

Usher.]—There has been no Usher these last six months, but that duty is at present discharged by Jas Maxwell, a boy of 16 years old, and the Local Committee have recommended him to the Society for the appointment.

Catechist.]—The Reverend Mr. Stirling, Rector of Athlone, is the Catechist, and pays a particular attention to the children.

Local Committee.]—The Committee are generally attended by the Reverend Mr. Stirling, Reverend Doctor Stuen, minister of St. Peter's, in which parish the School stands, Captain Hasselbeck, and Mr. Hudson, and occasionally by the Commanding Officer of the garrison.

Observations.]—There is no infirmary to this school; when any of the children are ill, they are removed to the barn. It ought to have been remarked above, that the brick floor of the school-room is miserably broken and bad.

LONGFORD SCHOOL, for Boys.

Situation.]—The School is built on a rising ground, about a mile from the town of Longford, on the road to Edgeworthstown.

House.]—At the upper end of a very large court stands the house; eighteen stone steps lead to the hall door; on one side of the entrance there is a large lofty school-room, floored with bricks, which are so old and broken, that it is not possible to keep the room clean; on the other side is a working hall, and behind it the Master's chamber; in the centre is the committee-room: on the upper floor there are two large dormitories, with thorough air, with 13 beds in each, and a second apartment for the Master; the basement story, which is vaulted, contains a good kitchen, a store-room, a dairy, and a dining-hall, which has been lately fitted up for that purpose, and flagged, but is not yet whitewashed. The upper part of the house is extremely clean; no part of it seems to be out of repair, except the windows, which are very much decayed; I was told that new ones for the whole house had been ordered.

Office.

Offices.]—The offices consist of a barn, a stable, and a cow-house, all very much out of repair; as is the yard also, which is badly fenced, and the gates broken. There is a large garden in bad order, but containing a good deal of cabbages.

Furniture.]—The beds are good and clean; nor does there appear a deficiency of any furniture or utensils, except in the dining-hall, where a table is wanting, and an additional number of knives and forks; they have lately got table-cloth.

Number of Children.]—The established number is 60; at present there are only 54 in this School, 19 having been apprenticed since the appointment of the present Master, and one having lately eloped; this boy had been but a short time in the house; he was no more than seven years old, and always appeared discontented, though his brother had been sent here at the same time, who still remains; he never could be traced.

Health and Appearance.]—Except one, who has a scald head and other complaints, the boys are all in good health, look well, and are very clean. The Apothecary's bill seldom exceeds £.4. a year.

Instruction.]—They read in a very intelligent manner; and of the 41 who learn to write, several have made great progress: there are 30 who are taught figures, of whom the like report may be made.

Religion.]—They answered well in the Catechism, and in the Explanation of it; grace is said, and a hymn, as at other schools.

Employment.]—Hitherto these boys have had no other mode of earning money for the Master than by knitting their own stockings, and a few for sale; they are not even employed in the garden; but the Master having been originally bred a shoemaker, is beginning to instruct them in that trade, and two are engaged at it now under a journeyman. He pays, however, the usual compensation for their labour.

Clothing.]—Their old clothes are still very decent; the new ones are now making up for them; a few of them wear hats, which the Master has given as premiums, finding that this distinction of dress is a great encouragement to application.

Dut.]—Their provisions appeared extremely good; the market of Longford supplies all that is not produced by the farm; at present their bread is made of oatmeal.

Land.]—The farm contains 33 acres, at a rent of £.90. It is rather wet, and the Master has improved some part of it by sinking drains and ditches, but the fences are very indifferent still; he has this year four acres of potatoes, and seven of oats; on the pasture he keeps two horses and seven cows, with some cattle for sale.

Master.]—The Master, Richard Ring, has not been appointed to this School above two years; he and his wife seem to be well disposed and intelligent.

Usher.]—There has been no Usher here since last April, when the late Usher died suddenly.

Catechist.]—The Reverend Mr. Irwin, Curate of Temple Michael, is the Catechist.

Local Committee.]—Great attention is paid to this School by the Honourable and Reverend Deans Berke, and the Reverend Sir James Hutchinsan.

Observations.]—In this School also the want of an infirmary must be noticed. It was omitted, under the head of Furniture, to remark that the number of beds in the dormitories is too small for the accommodation of sixty boys and the Usher, or even of the number at present in the house. The clock is so bad as to be of little or no use.

FARRA SCHOOL, for Boys.

Situation.]—This School stands on a small hill, near the banks of Lough-Howell, a quarter of a mile from the church of Leay, and six miles from the town of Mullingar.

Build.]—The house is in good repair, and the additions which are now making to it are executed, as far as they have been finished, in a masterly way; when completed, they will comprise on the ground floor a school-room, a dining-hall, and a working-room, all of large dimensions; a kitchen, scullery, and dairy, with a good store-room, all well flagged, and a committee-room also. The Master's apartments will occupy the front on the upper floor; and the three other sides of the square will form an extensive dormitory, capable of containing 53 beds, and very airy, with a small room in the centre for the Usher to sleep in.

Offices.]—The offices are also undergoing a great improvement, and when finished according to the plan will afford a proper infirmary and a laundry, in addition to the present buildings. A part of the open field in front of the house is to be walled in, for a play-ground, and for security; the garden is large, well enclosed, and well stocked with vegetables.

Furniture.]—The bedding is neat and in good order; small metal wheels have been lately inserted in the bed posts, on the suggestion of the Master, for the convenience of moving them from the walls when the room is to be washed. There appears to be no want of any thing, except an additional number of knives and forks.

N^o of Children.]—There are at present 52 boys in this school; but when the additional building is finished, it will accommodate upwards of an hundred.

Health and Appearance.]—They have all a clean and healthy appearance; all those who had not the small pox have been lately vaccinated. There is one poor lad in this school twenty-five years of age, who is nearly an idiot, but who is usefully employed in several menial offices.

Instruction.]—These boys read very well, and appear to be making a considerable progress under the present Master in writing and figures.

Religion.]—They are also well instructed in the Church Catechism and the Explanation of it.

Employment.

ABSTRACT of a REPORT

SCHOOLS, and Number of each Establishment.	MASTER's Name, and Time of Service.	Number of Children, and Religion of Parents.				Number of Boys	State of Health.	State of Education.	State of Conduct.
		Boys Popul.	Girls Popul.	Both Protest- ants.	TOTAL.				
FEMALE SCHOOLS:									
1. Culliton - - - for 60.	Moore - - - 3 years.	27	5	1	33	20	2 fine eyes	{ R. pretty well W. very well C. well }	Good
2. Dandick - - - for 60.	Bolmer - - - 5 years.	27	1	30	58	30	5 fine eyes	{ R. well W. well C. pretty well }	Very good
3. Longhwa - - - for 60.	Lane - - - 20 years.	29	6	22	66	33	{ 1 Stomach 1 Feverish }	{ R. well W. very well C. well }	Ext. good
4. Myasoth - - - for 60.	Jones - - - 2 years.	26	14	17	57	28	{ 1 deafness 2 cold head }	{ R. conv. well W. well C. well }	Good
5. Radocman - - - for 40.	Clarke - - - 4 years.	-	-	41	41	21	{ 1 cold head 1 cutaneous eruption }	{ R. pr. well W. pr. well C. very well }	Very good
6. Searry - - - for 50.	Rodell - - - 2 years.	32	24	29	85	43	2 fine eyes	{ R. pr. well W. conv. well C. very well }	Ext. good
7. Tins - - - for 60.	Egan - - - 1 year.	24	12	29	57	29	All well	{ R. very well W. pr. well C. very well }	Ext. good
		175	64	160	399	202	- - -	- - -	- - -
BOYS SCHOOLS.									
2. Andover - - - for 60.	Christie - - - 5 years.	26	7	21	64	30	5 fine eyes	{ R. very well W. pr. well C. conv. well }	Very good
3. Ashlee - - - for 40.	Fair - - - 3 years.	-	-	39	39	22	1 deeply	{ R. remarkably W. very well C. very well }	Ext. good
3. Craggan - - - for 40.	Glover - - - 23 years.	25	4	24	49	20	{ 1 cold head 4 catarrh. exp. }	{ R. middling W. middling C. conv. well }	Very good
4. Farn - - - for 200.	Boyle - - - 1 year.	26	16	10	52	53	All well	{ R. pr. well W. pr. well C. very well }	Very good
5. Langford - - - for 50.	King - - - 1½ years.	26	22	6	54	26	1 complexion of disorders	{ R. very well W. pr. well C. well }	Good
5. Sigo - - - for 50.	Hill - - - 8 years.	66	-	16	82	43	All well	{ R. pr. well W. conv. well C. very well }	Good
MONKVA NURSERY for 100.	Davis - - - 22 years.	54	14	19	F. 31 B. 56 } 87	50	{ 1 ulcer'd area 1 decline }	{ R. very well W. well C. very well }	Ext. good
		223	63	135	250 Boys	243	- - -	- - -	- - -
For 400 Girls.	Boys in Nursery - -	-	-	-	56				
For 370 Boys.					390				
200 Nursery.	Girls, including Nursery -	-	-	-	410				
570	TOTAL of Children in the Schools -	395	127	295	800	445	- - -	- - -	- - -

Employment.]—To knit their stockings, and to work occasionally at the farm and in the garden, are their only employments. The Master pays however £. 45. for their labour.

Clothing.]—Their clothing is clean, and their new suits are kept for Sundays till the old ones are worn out.

Diet.

The CHARTER SCHOOLS visited by Dr. BRADFORD.

Name of Employment.	Charge for Labour.	Daily Allowance for Food, exclusive of additional food.	Cost of Fares.	Rest paid by Masters.	Number of Cows on Farm.	Annual Expense of Medicine, &c.	Defects of Buildings.	State of Repose.	OBSERVATIONS.
Leaving school	£. s. d.	per Head.	s. s. p.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.			
Leaving school	30 — —	4 d.	2. 2. 0	6 10 —	5	15 — —	Infirmary, Dining-hall, Workroom	H. Off. bad	—
Leaving school	45 — —	4 1/2 d.	0. 1. 0	—	None	Uncertain	Workroom	H. Off. good	Lately enlarged.
Leaving school	45 — —	3 1/2 d.	27. 0. 0	14 — —	6	21 12 —	Dining-hall, Workroom	H. Off. bad	—
Leaving school	None	4 d.	14. 0. 0	12 — —	6	22 15 —	Workroom	H. Off. good	—
Leaving school	30 — —	3 1/2 d.	40. 0. 0	32 10 —	2	Uncertain	Workroom	H. Off. good	Lately repaired.
Leaving school	50 — —	4 d.	32. 0. 0	37 6 —	10	Paid by the Society in Dublin	Workroom	H. Off. good	Lately repaired; Office not quite finished.
Leaving school	45 — —	4 d.	9. 2. 0	4 16 6	6	15 — —	Workroom	H. Off. good	Lately repaired.
—	155 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving school	45 — —	3 1/2 d.	15. 0. 0	9 — —	7	15 — —	Infirmary	H. Off. good	—
Leaving school	30 — —	3 1/2 d.	20. 0. 0	20 — —	4	Uncertain	Infirmary, Workroom	H. Off. middling	—
Leaving school	30 — —	3 1/2 d.	31. 0. 0	6 15 —	20	Uncertain	Infirmary, Dining-hall, Workroom	H. Off. good; Off. middling	Very old.
Leaving school	45 — —	3 1/2 d.	47. 0. 0	Omitted	7	Uncertain	—	H. Off. good	A comfortable addition, ready finished.
Leaving school	17 10 —	3 1/2 d.	31. 0. 0	20 — —	4	4 12 —	Infirmary	H. Off. middling; Off. bad	Old.
Leaving school	50 — —	3 1/2 d.	34. 0. 0	28 15 —	12	Uncertain	Infirmary, Dining-hall, Workroom	H. Off. good	—
Leaving school	None	3 d.	32. 0. 0	12 — —	9	22 15 —	—	H. Off. good	Lately repaired.
—	447 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	500 10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diet.]—The dietary is in general punctually followed, but for want of wheaten meal they had oatmeal bread at their meals when I visited them. The mills from which the wheaten meal is brought are 16 miles distant from the school; and for fresh meat and the oatmeal, which the farm is not able to supply, recourse must be had to the market of Mullingar.

Land.]—To this establishment are annexed 38 acres of light dry land, and 15 acres of improved bog, which is however still liable to be overflowed by the lake. I did not learn the rent that is paid for it. These grounds are all fenced, and but in bad order as yet. There are 7 acres in tillage, and 7 which cows are kept upon the pasture.

Master.]—John Boyle is the Master; he has been placed in this school about one year; he has a wife and four children.

Usher.]—The Usher, Charles Ross, has not been in that situation above half a year. Two male servants are kept here, and two female apprentices.

Catechist.]—The Rev. Mr. Ward, who has been lately appointed to the perpetual Cure of Long, is at present the Catechist.

Local Committee.]—The Committee consists of, Lord Sunderlin, Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, Chaplain to Wilkin's Hospital, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Jephson, Mr. Tute, Mr. Handcock, and Mr. Murray.

CONCLUSION.

It may be proper to remark, that all these Schools were visited by me without any previous notice, and many of them at a very early hour in the morning; that these visits did not seem to cause the smallest confusion, and that in every instance the Master or Mistress immediately proposed to lead me through all parts of the house.

The number of children in the 14 Schools amounts to 620, of which 385 are girls, and 455 boys; and I find by the lists which are kept at the schools, that 999 of this number are the children of Protestant parents.

It is no small proof of the general attention of the Masters and Mistresses to the health of the children and the goodness of their provisions, that among so great a number I found only four on the sick list, and six in a state of convalescence; exclusive indeed of the children who were more or less affected with sore eyes in the Nursery of Monivea, and the six schools into which the infection had been brought from the Dublin Nursery.

It appears from the Report, that this great number of children are trained up in health, cleanliness, and good order; and although they may be better instructed in some schools than in others, yet in all they are reasonably well taught to read and write, and all learn their duty to God and man. But as it is also necessary that they should acquire early habits of laborious industry, it is to be lamented that a greater variety of useful employment has not been devised for their infant hands. This deficiency is most conspicuous in the schools for boys, who have not enough to do in general, except at Ardbraccan and Sligo, where cotton and linen goods are manufactured, and even there a limited number only are engaged in that business.

Were these proper objects to exercise their industry, it would be a benefit to the Institution, and very profitable to the Masters, whose aggregate payments for the children's labour amount to £517. 10. in twelve schools, for Monivea and Maynooth are exempted. It would also have the good effect of preparing the children for the hard work that awaits them during their apprenticeships. I have often heard in the course of this little progress, and I have seen at Colleen, that children from the Charter Schools are commonly less inclined than others to regular and continued labour; and this probably is one cause of their frequent elopement from service.

A few short observations are necessary to close this Report.

The expense of maintenance varies in different schools. In five of the female ones, *fourpence* a day is allowed for the food of a child; in the two other female, and all the male schools, the allowance is *threepence halfpenny*; and at Monivea *threepence*; to which one halfpenny has been added this year throughout the whole establishment.

In two of the schools, the comfort and decency of table-cloths accompany every meal; in seven, they are only allowed at dinner on meat days; but in five schools, none are allowed at any meal whatever.

The want of infirmaries at six of the schools, and the bad condition they are in at others, call for immediate attention. I must add, that four schools are without dining-halls, and ten of them without working-rooms; and also that in some schools there is not a sufficient number of beds to accommodate the children.

I have nothing farther to notice, but that in every school, except two, the 67th Rule, which I conceive to be of great utility, is mingled by the Usher's not sleeping in the dormitory; at Monivea, a maid servant very properly sits in every room where there are children.

(Signed) D. A. Beaufort.

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Appendix, N° 8.

REPORT of JOHN CORNELLIE, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Education, upon the Charter Schools visited by him; with an Abstract of said Report.

CASTLE DERMOT SCHOOL.

Wednesday, August 17th, 1868; half-past Eight o'clock in the Morning.

Of this Establishment, James Connolly has been 14 years Master, his wife is the Mistress; his salary is £. 12. per annum, and a bounty of £. 3. per annum for good behaviour; he is allowed by the Society one shilling a day for his and his wife's diet, £. 30. per annum for firing, and £. 6. for hay and candles. He has a farm of 20 acres, of very good land, surrounding the school-house, for which he pays the Society only 12 s. per acre per annum; of this land he reserves 15 acres for pasture, and keeps 4 milch cows to supply the children with milk, the rest of the land is under potatoes and corn; the fences of part of it are but indifferent.

A very young man, Thomas Moffat, has been Usher to the school about 11 months, at a salary of £. 15. per annum, and £. 5. bounty at the end of the year for good behaviour; and he is allowed sixpence per diem for his diet. There is one fervent maid allowed to this Establishment by the Society, at £. 5. per annum wages, and fivepence per day for diet. There were forty boys in this school when I visited it, of those, about two thirds were healthy looking children, and the rest were delicate and wasted; of which number one had a broken back, another a ferocious fear under the chin, and a pimple on his right eye; some of the children had eruptive pimples on their hands, which I thought was the itch, but the Master said it was heat of blood, from the firebrand, which formed a part of their food every day; he also said, that in his opinion, a larger allowance of bread would be conducive to the strength and growth of the children. The boys were going to breakfast when I entered; each had a large mess of linseed, and a pint can of buttermilk, which was good. The children were all in their old clothing, which was shabby and bad; a few were without shoes or stockings, and most of those who had stockings, had them without the feet to them. I saw in a store-room two complete sets of clothing for each child, very little the worse for the wear; one was a jacket and waistcoat of brown frize faced with yellow, and was the suit furnished by the Master, who is allowed £. 2. 4 s. per annum for the clothing of each boy; the other was a jacket and waistcoat, of blue coarse cloth faced with red, one set of which is furnished by the Society and sent from Dublin to the school once in two years; these suits the Master said he reserved for Sundays and holidays. Each child is shod twice a week; the hair of all them was cut close, and their heads were pretty clean; they wear brown cloth bonnets. I saw also a good provision of shoes in the store-room; those on the children were very bad. I saw several great piles of white linen in the same place, spun by the children; the Master said they were worth above £. 50. He is allowed fourpence per day for the diet of each child; and he is charged by the Society 20 s. per annum a head for the labour of three-fourths of the children, the other fourth being supposed of too tender an age for any labour, the Master is not charged for them. They are employed in spinning, carding and knitting.

The School-house is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Castle Dermot, on a rising ground, and is enclosed in a large court. It contains a good school-room, but wants a dining-hall. There are two small dormitories; one contained 9 beds, the other 7, besides a bed for the Usher; both were well ventilated, and the flooring and beds were clean; the walls whitewashed. The sitting of the house in very good repair, that of the offices not so; the window frames of the house were old and bad, and many panes of glass broken. There is an Infirmary detached from the house, and on a ground floor; it contained three beds, not clean, and the windows did not open up or down; and an adjoining room, intended for a room of recovery, was used for a working-room. There is no regular visiting Physician to this School, but the Master employs one who lives in the neighbourhood, when necessary, and charges the Society for his attendance and for medicines.

A neighbouring Clergyman is the Catechist and visitor; he had visited the school and examined the children the day before I was there.

I heard a boy, who was a Monitor, examine a class of 15, in Dr. Mann's Catechism, which all had by heart; and some answered explanatory questions which I put, very well and readily. I saw several specimens of very good writing. The school-room was in very good order, the desks, flooring, &c. very clean, and the Rules of the Society, and Dictary, hung up in the room. Some of the boys were as far advanced in arithmetic as Practice, about a dozen of the youngest were learning to spell. The ages of the children from 7 years to 14 years.

It appears by a Return made to me by the Master, and copied from the School list, that of the 40 children in this school, there are

- 1 Orphan.
- 4 Children, both of whose parents were Protestants.
- 13 - - of parents, one of whom was a Protestant.
- 23 - - whose parents were both Roman Catholics.

Total - - 40. Most of these children are from Dublin.

I left this School at 11 o'clock.

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KILKENNY

KILKENNY SCHOOL.

Thursday, 18th August; one o'clock.

This School-house, which is a spacious building, is situated on an eminence about two miles from the City of Kilkenny, with a large field of 23 acres in front of it, which is kept for grazing, and which is also the play-ground of the children; at the bottom runs a stream, part of which is dammed up and makes a very good bathing-place for them. The house contains an excellent school-room 30 feet by 18, the windows of which let down; a large airy dining-hall; and three dormitories, one contained 14 beds, the other which is also spacious contained 12, and the third which was for the smaller boys contained 8 beds; they were all perfectly well ventilated, the bed-clothes good and abundant, and the floors perfectly clean. The flooring of all the apartments and passages uncommonly neat, and the walls of every part of the house newly whitewashed. The apartments of the Master and Mistress, and of the Usher, were most judiciously placed in the centre of the house, so as to communicate with the dormitories. The whole house was thoroughly neat, and a credit to the Master and Mistress.

William Talbot has been six years Master of this school; his wife, an uncommonly decent person in manners and appearance, is the Mistress. They have the same salary, bounty, and allowance for diet, as at the last school. The Society allows them for firing £ 30. per annum, and eight guineas for soap and candles. The farm, which surrounds the house, contains 20 acres of very good land, in excellent order, for which the Master pays 10s. per acre * rent to the Society. He keeps eight cows, to supply the children with milk. I saw a well replenished dairy, and fires and a wardrobe full. In the latter, I saw the new clothing for the year, commencing from 1st September; it consisted of a jacket and waistcoat of excellent fustian cloth, ticken trousers a pair for each boy, and a leather cap lined with yellow, three pairs of stockings, and three ditto of shoes, and three shillings is the annual allowance of clothing for each child, with three pair of sheets.

There are three maid servants to this establishment, for whom the Master is allowed £ 5. per annum for wages for each, and 5d. per day for their diet. There is an Usher, at £ 15. per annum and £ 5. bounty, and the same allowance as the Master for his diet; he was absent on leave from the Catechist's Visit, whom I waited upon after I had visited the School, and who gave the best character of him as to his capability and good conduct; he was brought up in the Charter School at Athlone, and principally conducts the school. The Master's time is much occupied by the farm; his wife attends entirely to the domestic economy of the establishment.

I found 72 tidy, healthy and well-looking boys in the school-room, at their books, when I entered. These children I was informed were not employed at any manufacture; their only labour is working in a large garden, and in picking the harvest at this season. Two of the boys had sore looking eyes; the Master reported that he had got 28 boys from Dublin and Manchester, since June, that several of them had arrived with sore eyes, and that the two I saw were not yet cured. I saw but one sick child, who had been long consumptive, and I fear was past hope; he was not regarded as attending any thing, and was generally with the Mistress, or in the kitchen. There is an attending Apothecary, who is paid £ 19. per annum; he had visited the school on the 9th ultimo. The boys were dressed in their old clothing, which looked still very well; their shoes and stockings were good and whole: one large boy had a ragged coat on, and torn breeches, which were put on him, as the Master informed me, as a punishment for having lately eloped: the boy told me he had been entered away by a Collier, and was very sorry for what he had done.

The school is divided into seven classes of ten boys in each. I examined the two upper ones in Man's Catechism, and was very well pleased with their answering. About 20 of the youngest are learning to read and spell, the rest read, and write some very good round hands. Their religious instruction I believe to be most carefully attended to; the upper classes are taught the Protestant Catechism, as well as Dr. Man's: all begin with the Church Catechism.

I saw the children dine on beef, which was a little salted, but excellent, and potatoes; several did not finish their allowance. Grace was said at each table by one of the boys, before and after dinner, and an hymn sung; every thing seemed to be conducted with great method, order and propriety. The ages of the boys from 6 to 15 years.

There was a very favourable report in the Visitors book, from the Bishop of Ossory, made at the last meeting of the Local Committee, and a good one from the Catechist's Visitor, dated the day before I was there.

The only thing wanting to render this establishment complete is a good infirmary, and a room of recreation. The present infirmary, which contained 8 beds, is a poor apartment, ill adapted for the purpose, being only 12 feet square, and most injudiciously situated next to the privy, which was placed under an open shed, and which had no fence to it. The other offices, stabling, barns, &c. were very good, and newly erected. The old offices, which have been condemned, are not yet thrown down, which they ought to be, being in a dangerous state.

I left the School at half-past three o'clock.

* Land of the best quality, contiguous, is let for five guineas per acre, as I was informed.

LINTOWN FACTORY.

By a Return made to me by the Master, and copied from his school list, it appears, that of the 73 children in this school, there are

- 3 Orphans.
- 15 of Protestant parents.
- 4 the Religion of whose parents was not known.
- 51 of Roman Catholic parents.

73

Most of the children are from the Dublin and Monastereven Nurseries.

The Lintown Factory.—19th August, half past one o'clock.

This Establishment was founded and endowed by Bishop Pococke, the antiquary and traveller, who left an Estate, which now produces about £.700. per annum, for its support.

By Doctor Pococke's Will, the boys cannot be admitted into this foundation under the age of 12 or above the age of 14 years, and they must be of Roman Catholic parents exclusively. The School-house, or Factory, as it is called, is situated close upon the high road, on a lofty situation, over the town of Kilkenny, and about three-quarters of a mile from the market-place. The house is in good repair, except some breaches in the flating. The boundary walls, and all the enclosures, want considerable repairs. There are three acres of very bad ground annexed to this establishment, of which not above an acre is productive, the rest stone and sand pits. The house contains two dormitories, one 36 feet by 18, the other about 30 feet by the same; in the first there were ten beds, in the latter eight, (the Master's apartment was contiguous to this, the Usher's to the former), both are lofty and well ventilated, and the beds were very clean, as well as the flaring of the rooms. There is a good school-room, 28 feet long by 20 broad, which is also used as the dining-hall: there are two working-rooms, placed one within the other, the length of both nearly 50 yards; they are rather below the level of the street, and contained 21 looms, besides several wheels for winding cotton on, with a sufficient space between each, and a broad passage along the centre of the rooms; both are thoroughly ventilated by a great number of windows at both sides. The present Master, James McEwen, has been in his situation nearly two years, and succeeded a Master who was dismissed by the Society for intemperance; he receives a salary of £.40. per annum, and is allowed £.9. per annum for the diet and clothing of each lad. The boys are all apprenticed to the Master for seven years, and are by him taught to manufacture cordings and yellow fastens; the Master furnishes the raw materials, and sells the goods, manufactured, for his own profit, and informed me he had a great sale for the goods in the town. Some of the boys seemed to be very dexterous workmen. There were 28 lads in the factory when I was there; three had closed the week before; I never saw more robust looking lads; their clothing, of brown and gray frozes, was in very indifferent order, their breeches excepted, which were of good fustian and corduroy, and they had no second suit for Sundays; they were all working without their shoes and stockings, which the Master said they always threw off when at work; the face and strength of their limbs surprised me. I asked the Master how he dieted his boys, and whether he adhered strictly to the dietary of the Society, in giving the boys the stated allowance of bread, and at the several meals, according to the dietary of the Society. He said he never gave them any bread, except at Christmas and the Festivals, but instead of it, gave them as much potatoes as they could eat; about 2½ pounds, he thinks, is consumed at dinner by each boy; he added, that in winter, he had sometimes weighed the meal, (he usually measured it) and found that each lad eat a pound of it made into gruel for his breakfast; that he gave them meat three times a week, that a pound, bone included, was the allowance for each. He said that the exercise at the looms made them eat surprisingly, and that he did not stint them, which their appearance convinced me of. The eldest apprentice, a lad of 21, was the foreman of the factory, and was the only lad well-dressed. The Master attends entirely to the factory. There was a very decent-looking young man, an Usher; he was bred at the Charter School of Kilkenny; he has a salary of £.40. per annum, and apartments in the house, but diets himself; he conducts the school. The apprentices are divided into four classes, of 8 and 10 in each; the classes are instructed alternately in the school daily; those not at school continue at work, at which each boy is obliged to devote 8 hours at least. All the lads, excepting five, are from the town or county of Kilkenny, and are allowed to see their parents whenever they call, and are permitted also at times to go into Kilkenny. There is an attending Apothecary at a salary, as the Master believes, of £.12. per annum; he attends when sent for. There is no infirmary; in case of any infectious complaints, the sick lads are sent to the Fever Hospital at Kilkenny.

I had no opportunity of examining the boys in their progress in religious instruction, without taking them from their looms; but I found a favourable report in this respect from the Catechist Visitor, Mr. Ross dated the 16th, who had examined them all in the different Catechisms, and the two upper classes in Sellar's Abridgement. About 3 or 4 of the boys wrote; I saw four specimens, which were but tolerably good. The Usher informed me, that, coming from the looms into school, the boys never had steady hands for writing. Some few of the lads are at the Rule of Three in arithmetic, and some are yet learning to write and spell. When they came to the factory, few knew their letters according to the Master's report.

I have

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I have mentioned that the clothing of the lads was very indifferent, and that it was left to the Master to supply it out of the £50. per annum allowed for each boy's diet and dress. I think this injudicious; it cannot be expected that the Master will give his apprentices more clothing than he thinks barely sufficient, but which will not be what others will consider enough; and it is not possible that with one set of clothes only the boys can make a good appearance on Sundays and holidays.

I think it is of importance that children educated by the bounty of the State or of private individuals, should, whenever they appear abroad at least, be distinguished from those of their own age and condition, by their more decent exterior appearance, and should also have some uniform dress.

I was informed by the Catholic Visitor, that the state and condition of this establishment had been greatly improved in many respects within the last three years, and that during that time the Incorporated Society had expended £500. in repairs and in additional buildings, among which were a new school-room and dormitory, and apartments for the Master. I received a good character of the School Master and Mistress, and of the Usher; the latter has been nine years in his place. The Catholic Visitor further informed me, that so far as he could learn, the lads who were of Roman Catholic parents by both sides, when they had served their apprenticeships at the factory, relapsed to the Romish persuasion, which he attributed to the circumstances of their not being admitted until the advanced ages of 12 and 16 years, a time of life when their early religious impressions were too firmly rooted ever to be so far eradicated as to enable them to withstand the insidious solicitations of their parents and friends to return to their first profession of faith; but that he had been informed by many, and had observed himself, that where the mother was a Protestant (the Society or Local Committee having lately so far relaxed from the strict letter of Bishop Pockock's will, as to admit lads of this description) that in that case, when the apprentice had served his time, and was turned out into the world, he did not relapse; that he knew this to be the fact with respect to three young men whose mothers were Protestants, who had been apprenticed at the factory, and who were now earning their bread at Kilkenny, and adhering to the Protestant religion.

I left the Factory at half past four o'clock.

NEW ROSS CHARTER SCHOOL.

22d August;—4 o'clock.

This School-house, which is about an English mile from the gate of Old Ross, is beautifully situated in a valley, and enclosed in a spacious court shaded by full-green trees; a stream of water running in front of the house supplies it with that article. A farm of 30 acres, which is, as I was informed, one of the best of those belonging to the Society, is annexed to this school and adjoins it: the Master pays the Society a rent of about £10. 10s. per annum for it; he keeps eight cows giving milk, and reserves 18 acres of his land for pasture and hay.

The house, which is in perfect repair, makes a very handsome appearance outside. It contains five dormitories, two on the middle floor and three in the attic story: the two first are well ventilated, the windows of the others are very small; there were 30 beds in the five dormitories. The bedding, blankets, quilts, and sheeting were perfectly good, but the latter bore evident marks that the apartments were not free from fleas. The Master said the flooring was so old, and the weather so hot, that he found it impossible to keep these apartments free from them; that he had tried various remedies in vain, and that the bedding was daily shaken and beaten in the yard. The walls of the house, the flooring, and the whole inside of it, was certainly in every other respect thoroughly neat, clean, and well whitewashed.

Simon White has been two years Master of the school; his salary is £16. per annum, and a stipend a day for his and his wife's diet; allowance for coals, candles, and soap, £35. per annum. There are two maid servants, for whom he receives the usual allowance, which at all the schools is £5. per annum wages, and 5d. per day for diet; he has a third, whom he keeps at his own expense, not finding two sufficient for so large an establishment. There is an Usher, James Moffatt, at the usual allowance; he has been seven years in that employment, five at Strangford School, and two years at this, which he appeared principally to conduct.

I received the best character of him from very good authority. There are 57 boys in the school, their ages from 8 to 16; they are healthy well-looking children. I first saw 40 of them at the parish church of New Ross; they were dressed in the extra-suit of the Society, a blue jacket and waistcoat faced with red, with white tuckered trousers; they made a very creditable appearance. The rest, whom I saw when I visited the school, were too young, the Master said, to go to church; they were in their ordinary suit, which, being a year-old, was very shabby and bad; two only of these, who had fine feet, were without shoes and stockings; all the rest had excellent ones on them, and their hair, hands, skins, and faces were perfectly clean.

The children are employed at work five hours each day and five hours in the school; the larger boys manufacture carded hair for mattresses and chair bottoms; the younger ones pick the hair and also oakum. The Master is charged 2s. per head for the labour of three-fourths of them, and is

* Land of the finest quality near it lets at £2. per acre, as I was informed.

allowed

received 4d. per day, which is the fare for almost all the scholars, for their diet. He said he lost by their labour when he employed them in knitting and spinning, but makes a profit now by the carded hair manufacture, which he superintends. The Usher principally conducts the school; I examined his best class of 10 boys in a chapter of Becker's Lectures, which I took at random, and was very much pleased at their answering. Forty of the boys write; I saw some very fair written copies in small and large hand; 30 read, 7 are spelling; several of the boys have gone through the whole of Webster's Antislavery, as I saw by their sum books. There are half-yearly examinations held at this school by the Local Committee, and books sent down by the Society are given as premiums. An application was lately made to the Society to allow the head class, who had read all the protest school books, to read the Roman and Grecian Histories, but it was refused by the Society, they not considering such books fitted for charity schools; but they desired the Master to select any of the religious books distributed by the Association which should be sent. I saw their Secretary's letter to the Master, dated the 17th August 1808, on this subject.

Doctor Man's and the Church are the Catholics principally taught; some of the boys had the Protestant Catechism tolerably by heart; but the last Psalter sent down by the Society had not this Catechism, as heretofore, bound up with them. The Rules of the Society and the Dictionary were hung up in the school-room. The Master represented to me that the allowance of bread was too small for the older children, who complained of it, but were perfectly satisfied with their other allowances; he thanks the price which the present allowance of that article costs would furnish an abundance of potatoes. I asked the boys, which they liked best? All but one said potatoes.

All the offices, which are newly built, the walls, gates, &c. of this Establishment were in perfect repair; the Society having, as I was informed, expended £.500. within the last three years upon it. The infirmary*, which is outside the house, is very ill-fitted to an Establishment in other respects so well furnished with every accommodation; it is a whitewashed loft, 13 feet square, with a waste-room under it, and it adjoins the kitchen; it has two windows about two feet high and broad, and the side walls are not five feet in height. It contained two beds; the heat was oppressive. I found two little boys who had sore eyes, but who were in every other respect well, confined in this place by order of the attending Physician, and one of the small windows was darkened by a quilt. I advised the Master to put a shade over their eyes, and to let them out. They were the only children in the school who had any ailment. Ten pounds per annum is paid to the Doctor for attendance and medicine, he visits when sent for. I failed to see the children dine; their dinner was of mutton, which was very good, and potatoes; and they had a good allowance of both. I left this school about half past four o'clock, which I found altogether to be a very good time. I was informed by good authority, that nothing could be more wretched than the state of this Establishment was three years ago.

It appears from the school list, that of the 57 children in this school,

- 2 are orphans.
- 20 all of Protestant parents.
- 23 the religion of whose parents was not known.
- 34 of Roman Catholic parents.

57

Thirty-three of the children are from Dublin; the rest from the Counties of Wexford, Waterford, Kildare; one from Enniskillen, and two from Meath.

KILLOTRAN SCHOOL, WATERFORD.

29th August; quarter of 2 o'clock.

When I arrived at this School, I found the boys, who had just dined, all playing in a lawn in front of the School-house, which is beautifully situated upon a rising ground about three miles from the city of Waterford; an avenue shaded with large trees, and of considerable length, leads up to the house. There is an excellent farm of 36 acres in the highest state of order annexed to this Establishment, and for which the Society charge the Master £.20. per annum 4 rent; of this land he reserves 18 acres for meadow and pasture; I saw 8 cows, 7 of which he told me gave milk; he had 3 horses on the land, and some pigs, which were kept confined in a place apart. Henry Balmer, the Master, has filled that situation three years; he has the usual salary, premiums, and allowance for diet, and £.30. per annum for firing, and £.8. for soap and cordles. I saw a receipt for his half year's provision for those articles, ending July 1808, amounting to £.7.9s. 1½d. He is allowed two servant maids, but keeps a third for his own family. A remarkably decent young man, named Amys Griffith, is his Usher, at the usual salary, bounty and allowance; he has filled the situation seven years. The school-room is an admirable

* In consequence of a representation from the Local Committee, and of an Estimate by them presented, the Society in Dublin had ordered £.20 to be expended upon this Infirmary (the first presented in the Estimate). But from the present impolicy, as it struck me, that any alteration of the present building could do it for a proper infirmary, I represented by letter to one of the Members of the Society, that the money should be thrown away. The Master of this School remonstrated, that when one plans on making this Society of waste of accommodation and repairs, if they would build a small garden, or erect a building, to inspect and report what is really wanting, it would be highly advantageous to the interests of the Society, as a less of money had been lately spent upon the infirmary of this School, and other parts of the building belonging to it, without producing all the accommodations and comfort necessary.

† Each bed let for four guineas per year, as I was informed,

apartment for the purpose, 30 feet in length by 21 in breadth, lighted by four large windows; it was in the highest state of order and neatness. The boys were called into school soon after I arrived, they were 50 in number; I never saw an assemblage of more healthy or cheerful looking children, very well clad in the extra-dut of the Society, which this Master made the every-day clothing; their ages from 8 to 16 years; their shoes and stockings excellent, their hands, hands and skins perfectly clean. I observed one little boy in a straw bonnet, he had a fever head, which was covered with a plaster under the bonnet. There was an Apothecary, at an allowance of £. 15. per annum for medicines and attendance, who visits when sent for; it is three months since the Master had any occasion to send for him. There is a small infirmary detached from the house, and a room of recovery under it; the infirmary is well ventilated by two windows placed at opposite sides, and which opened downwards; there were two beds in it, but no bedding; some old spinning-wheels were in a corner of it: the Master reported, that in the course of the last three years, it had only been found necessary to use it as an infirmary once, when two boys, who had a fever, were put into it; one of them died, the only child he had lost since he has been Master.

The house, which makes an handsome appearance outside, contains two dormitories, each 30 feet in length by 21 in breadth, lofty and well ventilated; there were 16 beds in one and 13 in the other, the Master's and Usher's apartments are situated in the center of the house, and upon the same floor with the dormitories; the bedding, blankets, quilts and flannel were thoroughly clean in every respect. The whole house is whitewashed every three months (the Master is only obliged to do it half yearly by the Rules of the Society) and the flooring of the rooms, the passages and staircase, were perfectly clean, and polished in the neatest manner. The offices, gates and traces, were in the most perfect order. There was a remarkably clean and well cropped garden, which the boys kept in order. The privies were the only thoroughly neat ones I had yet seen.

In the school every thing appeared to be conducted with great regularity and method; the Rules and Dietary were hung up as I have every where seen; but I observed here, what I had not seen in the other schools, a roll of Monitors posted up, who each in their turns are to read prayers and superintend a class; this was made out for three weeks, and the boys according to their rank in the roll took their turns; there was also a roll of boys, who in like manner in turns were appointed to superintend the combing, washing and bathing of their schoolfellows, from six to seven o'clock every morning, as this time of the year is devoted to that cleanly and healthy practice and to combing. A stream which runs at the bottom of the lawn was dammed up, and made an excellent bath.

All the children are instructed in the Church Catechism, and the upper classes in Doctor Man's Catechism, and in the Protestant. I examined the two head classes in a chapter in the New Testament; their answering convinced me that their religious instruction was very well attended to. I saw their copy books, when were clean and fairly written in both small and large hand; and I perceived by the sum books, that some of the boys were in the rule of Practice in arithmetic.

The boys are also employed in knitting and spinning, besides gardening; there is a large working-room opposite to the school-room and of the same size, in which were 24 wheels. The Master told me he lost by the labour of the children. Among the other instances of the method and regularity observed in this school, I saw in a book, an account kept every day of the manner in which each boy had been employed; this book commenced from the beginning of the year: there was also an education roll passed up in the school.

I asked most of the children, as I have made it a practice at every school I have inspected, where they came from, and whether their parents were alive or dead? I have as yet invariably found, that first as were not orphans, knew perfectly what places they had come from, and most whether their parents were alive or dead; several children at this school told me, they had seen their parents last week; the Master said, that no parent was ever refused admittance, and that there was an order from the Society to the Masters to be very civil to such of them as came to see the children.

I left the school at half past five o'clock, satisfied that nothing, as far as I could judge, can be better conducted: the most thorough and English neatness prevailed throughout; the appearance of the Master, Mistress, Usher, and Servants, was most respectable and decent, that of the children most healthy and happy.

It appears by the school list furnished me, that of the 50 children in this school, there are

- 1 Orphan.
- 2 Foundlings.
- 2 of Protestant parents.
- 3 one of whose parents are Protestants.
- 42 of Roman Catholic parents.

50

Of these, 22 are from the city of Waterford; 11 from Dublin; the rest from the counties of Waterford, Cork, and Limerick.

CLONNELL CHARTER SCHOOL.

Thursday, 25th August; half past one o'clock.

I first saw the children of this School at the church of Clonnell, at a visitation sermon; they were dressed in dark brown jackets and waistcoats with yellow linings, and white trousers, and made a

very

very good appearance; 5 who had excellent voices accompanied the organ. When I reached the School, the boys were busy making off their Sunday clothes, and putting on the extra suit of the Society, which the Master made the common suit, and which was in very good order; their shoes and stockings excellent. Dinner was soon served in the school-room, which is also used as the dining-hall, there being no other; the boys had portions of veal and corned pork, and there was not any fixed allowance of potatoes at the side of each trencher, but large heaps of smoking potatoes were piled down the centre of the tables, and each boy helped himself as he wanted; grace was said before and after dinner, and the usual hymn sung. There were 48 boys, all healthy and cheerful looking children, excepting a lad about 17, who the Master told me had the falling sickness; he had a stupor rather than an unhealthy appearance; the Master said the complaint had affected his faculties, and that he never was required to do any thing; he has been reported to the Society in every Report sent up for the last year; the Master was informed by their Secretary he would be removed by their order to Dublin, upon the first opportunity. I observed but one boy who had any appearance of having had a feald head; he was perfectly cured, but quite bald on the crown of his head: the heads, hands and faces of the boys were quite clean.

The house, which was built in 1748, has a very antique appearance; it is in a very good situation, and about a mile and a half from the market-house of Clonsilla, on the road to Carrick-on-Shannon, near the road side, but enclosed in a small court shaded with trees; there is a very large and well enclosed yard behind it; the offices are round this. The house and offices are in good repair. There are two dormitories about 22 feet by 20 each; the roofs are pitched, not tiled; each contained 12 beds, the sheets and bedding perfectly clean. This Master puts new straw every month during summer into the beds; he is obliged only by the Rules of the Society to put it in once every quarter; he said he found it necessary for cleanliness to put it in so often at this season, that it was no loss to him, as it answered as well afterwards for his cattle. The house was very neat, but too small for the full number of the establishment, which is 50; the school-room and working-room, which are divided from each other by the hall, are only about 15 feet by 20 each. The Master has 24 spinning-wheels, but at present employs but two, the boys being, when not at school, occupied in weaving the crops of the flax, and working in a large garden of an acre, for which purpose they had small spades adapted to their age and strength.

The present Master, William Martin, is an old man, and has been 12 years in this situation; he has £10. per annum salary; his daughter, who is the Mistress, and who conducts the domestic economy of the establishment, has also a salary of £10. per annum, and £4. per annum bounty for good conduct to each. The allowance for firing is £30. per annum, for candles and soap £10. There are two maid servants. The usual allowance for the diet of the children, and the usual deduction is made for their labour, by which the Master said that he did not think he either made or lost.

There is an excellent farm of 24 acres annexed to this School, for which the Master pays the Society 18s. per acre rent; he had 5 milch cows, he annually keeps 7, two had just died; 15 acres of this land are under pasture; he has 2 horses and 9 sheep, and some pigs, who were confined.

The school is conducted by the Master's son, who has been Under 12 years, at the usual salary. The school is divided into five classes, with a Monitor to each, as appeared by an education book which he kept; all the books of the boys were clean and in good order, and as here, and at the other schools, kept in a press when not in use, he informed me that all of his boys wrote, and I saw a pile of clean and fair written copies. I examined his head class in a chapter of St. Luke, of which they explained the history very well; they had the Church and Dr. Man's Catechism, in which I examined them up and down, perfectly by heart; 39 are able to read the Scripture, as I found on trial, the rest are reading and spelling in the smaller books of the Society; the Protestant Catechism is got by heart by the upper classes, but all began with the Church and Dr. Man's, then the Protestant, and lastly Cressman's. Several of the boys told me they had seen their parents lately, and others said they had not seen theirs, but had got letters from them, which they had answered; the Under said he always examined their letters, to correct bad spelling; but that when a parent came to visit a child he left them together. There is an attending Physician, at a salary of £10. per annum, who, I observed by the Visitor's book, had from the 2d July to the 28th, whilst some of the boys were ill and recovering from a scarlet fever, visited and reported in the book every day, the state of his patients during this illness, which ran through 20 of the children; the Master informed me, that he had then converted his barn into an infirmary; all the children recovered. The building allotted for an infirmary, and which is at one end of the offices, is only 12 feet by 10, the eading about 12 feet from the ground; it had two very small windows, was on the ground floor, and was very fit for the purpose; such as it was, however, it was very clean, had a bed with proper bedding in it, and no lumber of any kind.

I saw an abundant supply of sheets, fires, stockings and clothing, in the wardrobe, plentiful stores of meal and flour, and a well replenished dairy. The Catechist Visitor's last Report was dated the 2nd

* The last adjoining was let at eight pence per day, as I was informed.

† Query. Would it not be a very judicious regulation, if the Society were to oblige every attending Apothecary or

Dublin to make regular Reports, in the Visitor's book, of his visits?

* 142.

ultime. I think this school a very well conducted one, the children all looked well fed, cheerful and healthy, except the one who had fits. The Master and Mistress complained of want of room. I think some additions ought to be made to the house, or the number on the establishment reduced.

I left the School at half past four o'clock.

It appears by the school list, that of the 46 boys in this school,

10 are of Protestant Parents.

13 of Parents one of whom was a Protestant.

23 of Roman Catholic Parents.

—

46

Most of the children are from Dublin, 5 from Clonsilla.

I was informed by Mr. Stephenson, the Catechist, that the Local Committee was composed of some of the most respectable Gentlemen of Clonsilla, who attended constantly to the school.

CASHEL CHARTER SCHOOL.

26th August; one o'clock.

This School-house is a most noble and spacious building, erected about 60 years ago, as appears by the date over the door; it is situated just under the Rock of Cashel, and enclosed in a very large court. It contains an admirable school-room and dining-hall; 2 dormitories 28 feet square every way, in the one there were 18 beds, in the other 17; they were clean and well furnished in every respect; each bed was labelled with the names of the boys who slept in them; (at all the schools, 2 boys lie in each bed); these rooms were perfectly well ventilated by six windows in each, the walls and flooring very clean; there are two staircases to the house; the committee-room, Master's apartments, kitchen, store-rooms, &c. are most spacious. It has every accommodation for a great establishment of the kind, but a good infirmary; the present one, which has a pitched roof, and resembles a loft, is placed over and outside an extra kitchen for baking the bread and making the fireabout in. There is a very large garden (which was not in good order) behind the house; in this there was a well of water, which is a scarce article at Cashel. There was an excellent hall-alley for the boys.

I found the Mistress of this school, who received me, in a great state of agitation and confusion, her husband, the Master (who had been seven years in that situation) having lately absconded; he had gone up to Dublin to receive the money paid in advance every quarter by the Society for the maintenance of the School, and pretended to his wife that he had lost his pocket-book, and was afraid to return; the fact is, he had contracted heavy debts (nearly £.400. as I was told) for necessaries furnished to the school by tradespeople in Cashel, and they had turned upon his stock; the keepers were in the house when I entered. The Master of Castlemary School, who had been appointed to succeed him, had not yet arrived. The Catechist Visitor, the Reverend Mr. Whitty, supplied the food for the children in the interim. An Usher who had been 14 years in the situation, and of whom the Visitor (whom I afterwards waited upon) gave the best character, for the present conducted the school.

There were 75 boys in the school; 7 had run away the last week, all but two were found and brought back; one had returned voluntarily, he told me he found he could not get a place; the rest said they had eloped because the Master flogged severely; they all agreed in liking the Usher, who they said used them most kindly and well. A man bred up in one of the Charter Schools, who had been Usher at a school suppressed, acted as a supernumerary Usher, without any allowance.

The boys all looked well and healthy; I examined their heads and hands, which were perfectly clean; 16 of the least boys (whom the Mistress informed me had been sent down from the Dublin Nursery in May last) were very shabbily clothed in the extra dress of the Society, and a few of them were without shoes and stockings; all the rest, whom the Mistress called her own boys, were clothed as the suit supplied by the Master, which was very good, and they all had good shoes and stockings on; they had been at church, which they are obliged to attend on Fridays. Not a boy was sick; one little boy had a bandage over his eyes, which were sore. The Mistress here complained also, that almost all their feet last from the Dublin Nursery arrived with sore eyes.

I saw the boys dine on wheaten bread and broth; I asked them which they liked best, bread or potatoes; there was an universal shout of "potatoes." The Mistress said, that finding many of the children would not eat fireabout, she had discontinued it, and gave them new milk and bread for breakfast, and milk and potatoes instead of fireabout for supper: they all appeared to have been well fed. I saw a large storeroom with a great deal of fireabout in it, shoes and stockings, and the every-day cloth &c. The late Master (or the Visitor informed me) had by his plausible manners and conduct imposed upon the Local Committee as well as upon him; but they had at last discovered that he was worthless and extravagant, but that he certainly had taken good care of the children as to their food and clothing. There are 20 acres of indifferent land annexed to this School; the fences of it were bad. The whole of the house and offices were newly slated in the best and most permanent manner. There are two maids only allowed to this establishment.

An Apothecary, who lives in Cashel, attends almost every day. The ages of the children were from 7 to 16 years. The Usher informed me that 45 of the boys read, 38 wrote, and he showed me some good specimens of clean writing; 35 were in arithmetic; I saw that several were in the rule of Proportion; about

about 15 were beginning to spoil. I examined his last class in Scripture history, and was much pleased with their answering; the three Catechisms are equally taught, first the Church, then Dr. Mar's, and lastly the Protestant. The Rules and Regulations and Dictary of the school were hung up in the school-room.

I left the School at 4 o'clock.

- 1 Destitute.
- 9 Orphans.
- 14 of Protestant parents.
- 14 of parents, one of whom was a Protestant.
- 37 of Roman Catholic parents.

The children were from Dublin, the counties of Cork, and Limerick, and Kildare: one was from Anagh, one from Dollingal, and two from Tyrone County.

INNISHANNON CHARTER SCHOOL.

Saturday, 29th August; three o'clock.

The very neat and regularly built village of Innishannon is beautifully situated in a deep valley, which has about 18 miles south of the city of Cork, and within two miles of the town of Bandon; the inhabitants are almost every one of the established religion, and are the descendants of a colony of Northerners settled here by the late Mr. Adair. The cotton weaving trade is carried on in Innishannon. The School-house is situated on an eminence over the village; it has a sloping lawn of an acre, which is used as play ground, and is well enclosed by a wall. The house in every respect is well calculated for the purpose of a school, and contains an excellent school-room about 24 feet square, and 3 dormitories, they are on the second floor; the centre one is 23 feet square, the two others about 20 feet long by 15 broad; they contained no beds, which were in the cleanest order; the Master puts fresh straw in the beds once a month; the floors of these dormitories, those of the 2 staircases and passages, and of all the rooms, were uncommonly neat, and whitened with free-stone. I found here a good infirmary, situated at the top of the house; there were four beds in it, perfectly clean and ready for use; the Mistress, an uncommonly decent woman, informed me that if a child complained of an headache only, he was instantly sent to the infirmary. There is an attending Apothecary at £. 10. per annum salary.

There were 44 boys in the school; the establishment is for 50: one boy had eloped the 20th July, a circumstance which had not occurred before for four years past. All the children in the school (none excepted, who came from Monastergreen) are from the county of Cork, and most of them from Bandon, Kinsale, and from the village. The only delicate looking child I saw, was one of those sent from Monastergreen, the rest were ruddy and healthy; two wore caps, and had underneath the plaster recommended by the Society for sore heads; they were so their every-day clothing, which was still pretty good, and had (all but two little boys with feet) shoes and stockings. I saw in the wardrobe, a jacket and waistcoat and a pair of breeches for each boy, perfectly good; one of the latter had never been yet worn. The children were in the school-room, which is also the working-room, knitting stockings, when I arrived; they are also employed in the garden, and at the lighter labours of the farm.

James Corry has been the Master seven years; he has the usual salary and allowance for his and his wife's diet; 30 guineas per annum for firing, and £. 4. 10 s. only for soap and candles; he is allowed £. 6. 8 s. per quarter for the wages and diet of two maid servants. He has a farm, which is opposite to the house, of 40 acres, for which he pays a rent of 10 s. an acre; the Master reported that the land was not of the best quality, that half of it was covered with rock and furze, it rained so hard, that I was obliged to take his report of it; he has seven milk cows, which, with two heifers and an horse, were his stock. I saw a very full dairy.

There is an Usher, Edward Duncan, whom the Master admitted principally conducted the school. The Master manages the farm, and his wife and grown-up daughters the domestic economy; their appearance, as well as that of the servants, was very decent. I examined the first and the last class, the former in a chapter in the New Testament, which some of the boys explained very well; the last class read the finest sentences in their spelling books as well as could be expected from their ages, from 7 to 8 years; 28 of the boys write some good fair hands; 15 cipher, some of whom were in Hadison, and some in Pruthie, all of these had gone through the first four rules.

The parents are allowed to visit the children; several told me they had seen their parents within the week. The Master informed me that most of the children are apprenticed in the county and some in the town; that he has more applications for apprentices than he can supply; the boy who had eloped, and who was not yet fit to be apprenticed, he believes to be screened in Bandon. The Catechist Viner's last Report was dated 28th August.

I left this School at five o'clock, so much pleased as surprised at finding an establishment placed in so remote a situation so very well conducted, as far as I was enabled to judge. By the school list of the children, it appears that of the 44 children in the school, 17 are of Protestant parents, the rest of Roman Catholic parents.

DUNMANWAY SCHOOL.

Tuesday, 30th August, one o'clock.

The School-house, which is situated three quarters of a mile from the Church of Dunmanway, is a substantial building, about 60 years erected; it is inclosed in a large court in front, and has another in the rear; it lies on very rising ground. The town is the property of the Cox-family, and is inhabited by the descendants of a colony of Northern weavers, planted there by Sir Richard Cox, the historian, and afterwards Chancellor of Ireland. The majority of the townspeople are of the Established Religion, as I was informed. The house contains two good dormitories, each about 30 feet by 18, the one over the other, the lower one had five large windows, the upper one three small ones; there were 15 beds in the first and 11 in the others, well furnished in every respect, and thoroughly neat; there is a good school-room, which is used as the dining-hall. The whole inside of the house is in perfect order, and nothing but the fitting of the house and offices seemed to want repair. The fences of the farm, the garden and court-wall, were in perfect order.

Wm. Newwood, bred to the weaving business, has been 12 years the Master, and his wife the Mistress, at the usual salary; £. 15. per annum is allowed for firing (turf); £. 8. for soap and candles; the Master said he could not supply his fuel at less than £. 30. per annum, had he not rented a piece of bog. He holds 12 acres of land of poor quality from the Society, at £. 5. 4s. per annum rent, but he also rents 48 acres of land adjoining, at 60 guineas per annum, part of which is pasture; he constantly keeps 15 milk cows (this the Caterhill Visitor confirmed) and that he does not sell any milk, but finds that number necessary for his boys, as he never mixes the milk. There are two maid servants, at the usual allowances. I found abundant stores of flour, and potatoes, and turf, and the bed supplied wardrobe I have seen; I found in it two good coats for each boy (besides the one on them) one of which was almost new, and piles of shoes, stockings, shirts and trousers, neatly laid up in large baskets.

There are 49 children in the school, all remarkably well-looking healthy children; one only (whom I did not notice) was pointed out to me by the Master, who had a small swelling on his leg, which looked like a bad scurvy, he had had it off and on for five years.

Their every-day clothing was still very good, and their shoes and stockings excellent.

I found the boys in the school-room when I arrived, and the Usher hearing the head class reading the book of Kings; they read very well, and they answered much to please me in Scripture history; I also examined them in the Explanation of the Creed, which they had perfectly from Dacher Maria, Catechism; the Church, Doctor Man's, and the Protestant, are equally taught here; 29 write, I saw five specimens of good writing; it appeared by the firm books, that several were in the Rule of Three and in Practice; all but eight could read, as I proved, and these only were spelling; the ages of the children from seven to fourteen. The school is divided into five classes, and is conducted principally by the Usher, who has the usual allowance, and by the Master's son, who supplies his father's place, who attends to the firm and the work of the children. They are taught to weave, and are in general apprenticed to weavers at Bandon, Kilsittan, and Clonsilla, where the cotton trade is flourishing. The Visitor, the Reverend Mr. Tuckey (whom I waited upon) informed me that they had more applications for apprentices than they could supply, that he seldom consented to apprentice any in Dunmanway, because the business carried on there, was making Vintory, (a poor species of linen, which sells for 5 d. and 6 d. per yard, and which is bought by the Cork merchants to be exported to the Bricks to clothe the slaves) is so very poor a trade that the masters could not afford to feed and clothe the apprentices as he could wish, and as they had been accustomed to; but he apprenticed them in Cork, Bandon, Kilsittan, and Clonsilla, to cotton-weavers mostly; that the inclinations of the boys were always consulted before they were apprenticed to a trade or service. Their parents come frequently to see him of them; two boys parents, who lived in Bandon, had been to see them, as they told me, the day before I was there. The boys are also employed in the garden, and at the higher labours of the farm. At one o'clock I saw them dine on potatoes and milk; each boy had about 2½ lbs. to 3 lbs. on his trencher, and a large pinner of milk. The Master said he had discontinued to give meat; as the meal was at this season muddy. I found here, that all the boys also preferred potatoes to bread.

There is an infirmary, with a room of recovery adjoining it, neither well suited for the purpose; the latter was over an extra kitchen for baking bread, &c. and there was lumber in the infirmary.

The Master reported, that there had not been any infectious complaint in the school since 1795, when 60 children, who had been bilious upon his house, had left a fever behind, and that during the 12 years that he had been Master, only 3 children had died.

There is no attending Physician to this school; when a boy is ill, the Master goes to a Physician in Bandon, and describes the nature of his symptoms, and the Physician writes a prescription gratis, which he the Master carries to the Apothecary of the town, who makes it up, and the cost is charged to the Society. The Visitor's last Report was dated 26th.

I had a most excellent account of the Schoolmaster, his Wife, and the Usher, from the Visitor; and every thing I saw confirmed it. Nothing could exceed the decency of the appearance of the whole family, the children looked most cheerful and happy, and their instruction seemed very well attended to. The following anecdote I had from the Rector of the Parish, Mr. Tuckey: Six days, about two years ago, had been ordered by the Society to be sent up to Dublin; the Master conveyed them to

Shutrick

Shannon Grove Nursery, where a person was writing to take charge of them to Dublin; but in a few days after, they all ran away from their new conductor, and every one came back to the school; the Visitor reported their return to the Society, who ordered them to be expelled with disgrace, which took place accordingly, and was, as Mr. Turkey represented, a most affecting scene; several of the people of the town offered to take the boys as servants, but they would not stay in Dromannway on account of their disgrace, but went off in different directions: of one of them only the Visitor had had from an account; he was a lad of 18, and had gone to his friends in Kerry, and had set up a school; his relations, who are Roman Catholics, have been urgent with him to change his religion, but he has declared that he never will give up it, or a Bible which he received at school as a premium, but with his life.

Left the school at two o'clock, very well pleased with this establishment.

It appears by the school-list, that there are in this school

3 Protestant orphans.

4 Children of Protestant parents.

The rest of the children of Roman Catholic parents: 24 are from the county of Cork, the rest from Shannon Grove Nursery, County Limerick.

Wednesday, 31st August; one o'clock.

I visited Innishannon School again upon my return to Cork; I found all the boys in the school-room with the Usher. I went over the farm, and found the land rocky and indifferent, as described by the Master, and the fences not good. I waited on the Catechist Visitor; he informed me that the Master fed the children remarkably well, and their appearance showed it; and that the state of the school had been very much improved since his appointment; that under the late Master it had been in a very neglected state; that the Usher principally conducted the boys' education, with the assistance of the Master's son. The sitting of the house had been lately put into complete repair, that of the offices was not as yet finished; the privy wants flagging and new seats; the pump was dry, and the Master was obliged to send a horse and cart nearly half a mile for water.

CASTLEMARTYR SCHOOL.

5th September; half past 11 o'clock.

There were 34 fine, healthy, well-looking boys in the school when I visited it; the establishment is for 40; six had lately been sent to Kiltinan School, to be apprenticed in Waterford, there being some difficulty in providing situations for the boys in Castlemartyr, as no trade is carried on there, nor is there any demand for apprentices. When the boys are not at school, they are employed in spinning and knitting, and occasionally they work at the farm. Their ages are from 7 to 14 years. They were clothed in the extra fund of the Society, which was in very good order, and had excellent shoes and stockings; I saw their Sunday clothing in the wardrobe, and a great provision of sheets, linen, stockings and trousers. There were also good stores of flour and meat. The school-house was built about 60 years ago, and was endowed by the late Earl of Shannon with 20 acres of land rent free, so long as a school for 40 children shall be kept there, which is the condition of most of the grants of land to these schools, (as I was informed); for these 20 acres the Master pays the Society a rent of £.15. per annum; the house, which is in the most perfect repair inside and out, and in the neatest order, is a very good looking building, with wings, enclosed in a spacious court, shaded with large trees; it is in a very good and retired situation, about a mile from the town of Castlemartyr. The house contains a most excellent dormitory, 38 feet long by 22 broad, well ventilated by six windows; it contained 20 beds, which were in the neatest and best order; the Master puts clean straw into the beds twice in the quarter; the Master's apartment adjoins it; the school-room and dining-hall, which are about 22 feet square, each, are at opposite sides of the entrance hall; the kitchen is in one wing, and the infirmary is in the other, which is well adapted to the purpose, being lofty and sufficiently large, with two windows which opened downwards; it contained but one bedstead; it has only been used as an infirmary once in five years, as the Master reported, when a boy who had an ague was put into it; it was full of spinning-wheels when I saw it.

There is an excellent garden, cultivated by the boys, which was in very good order. The offices, which are excellent, are at a small distance from the house. I saw a well supplied dairy; the Master keeps 5 milch cows, I saw no other stock. He has for two milks, the usual wages and allowance.

The present Master, Thomas Watts, has been in the situation five years, and had just been promoted to the Mastership of Cobh School.

The salary and allowances for the Master of this school are the same as at most of the others; there is £.30. allowed here for firing, and 10 guineas for soap and candles. The Usher, John Hill, has been five years in that capacity; he has the usual salary, and bounty and allowance; he was represented to me by the Catechist, Mr. Smith, as a most capable person; and an application was made to the Society by the Local Committee, to appoint the Usher to succeed upon the vacancy of the Mastership, but it was refused, it being one of the rules of the Society never to let the Usher of the same school succeed to the Mastership.* Both Master and Usher attended here, as the Catechist informed me,

* I do not know the source for this regulation, which appears to me to discourage emulation. But in the particular instance alluded to, I have been informed that the candidate Usher did not attend the Examination previously required, before the Society applied any further Master of one of their Schools; this Examination is held in Dublin, before a Committee of the Society, called, I believe, the Catechetical Committee.

to the dates of the school; 33 of the boys read, as I found by trial, 22 write and 15 copy; the Church Catechism and Doctor Man's are the only ones used in this school; the Catechist told me, that for two years past he had given directions to have the Protestant Catechism discontinued, as he thought it not suited to the capacity of the children. I examined the whole school as the chapter on the Creed in Doctor Man's Catechism; all but two, I think, who were under seven years of age, had it perfectly by heart; and some of the upper boys explained the Scripture history of a chapter of St. Luke much to my satisfaction; I saw some very good writing. I did not see the Usher, who was absent on leave at Youghall. The children make their own cloths; i. e. they spin the flax cloth for their jackets, and the ticks for their trousers, and knit their own stockings. The Master finds for them labour, as many were now expert workmen. The Master gives the children potatoes for supper, instead of bread. I said to see the children dine; they had each a large portion of excellent broth, thickened with meal and vegetables, and the usual allowance of bread. I asked the children, did they like bread or potatoes best, all answered "potatoes."

The parents who come to see the children are freely admitted; one little boy's mother, who lives in the town, came constantly: the week before I was at the school, as the Master informed me, the sister of one of the boys had come from a distance to see him, and had encouraged him to elope, and had told him, that if he find in the school he would be damned! the boy instantly came and told his Master what his sister had said, and related it to his school-fellows with great marks of displeasure against her.

It is above two years since a boy had eloped. Several lads who had been apprenticed from this school, and whose Masters, as they alleged, had used them ill, had at different times sought refuge at the school, but were reclaimed by their Masters, and returned. The attention of the Catechist Visitor to this school is, as I was informed, unremitting, and, as far as I could judge, nothing can be better conducted.

Left it at three o'clock.

It appears by the school-list, that seven of the children were of Protestant parents, the rest of Roman Catholics; 21 are from Dublin, the rest from Cork and Waterford, and three from Castle-martyr.

CHARLEVILLE CHARTER SCHOOL.

Thursday, 8th September 1808; half past one o'clock.

This is a School for girls, and it contained 30 when I visited it; two had just been bound apprentices, but had not been yet sent for by their Masters. As I was informed, the establishment is for 50; their ages from 7 to 15. Two little girls looked delicate in their health, one told me her mother lived in Kildare, she was consumptive; the other had some stomach complaint; the rest were as healthy looking girls as could be seen any where. One girl only has eloped from the school within the three last years; she went off the day after her father and mother, who came from Dublin to see her, had been at the school. The girls are taught to knit, to card and spin; the materials are supplied by the Master, who is allowed 4s. per day for the diet of each child, and is charged 10s. per head for the labour of three fourths of them; the spinning wheels and carding machines are supplied by the Society.

The girls are apprenticed at about fourteen years of age to service; few of them at Charleville, which is a very Roman Catholic town, but they are apprenticed chiefly in the counties of Cork and Limerick, at Rathfriland, Kildrimme, Blaney, Adair and in the neighbourhood, where there are numerous Protestant families. The Catechist Visitor, whom I met at the school, informed me that there is a great demand for apprentices, more than the school can supply; that no girls have been apprenticed within these last three years; that of this number three had turned out ill and ran away from their masters, that the rest were now living in their places, in the houses of farmers mostly, and go to their respective parish churches, as the Catechist is informed by the Clergymen of the places above mentioned, who report to him the conduct of the apprentices.

John Gray, an Englishman, has been three years Master of this school; his wife, a very decent woman, is the Mistress; their joint salary is £. 12. per annum, and £. 8. per annum for good behaviour; one guinea a day for diet for each, allowance for fuel 30 guineas, for soap and candles £. 10.; two more servants at the usual allowance from the Society. There are 15 acres of very good land annexed to this School, for which the Master pays the Society a rent of £. 25. per annum; the farm was at a very high value, there were seven cows on it, which the Master said were all milch ones, nine sheep, and two horses, the Master said he had some pigs, I did not see any. The dairy was well stocked.

* Rev. Mr. Dixon, Curate of Charleville.

† It will easily be evident that the Society would desire some efficient method of superintending the conduct of the children apprenticed from their School, and it is possible of assisting them afterwards in their indentment in life. The loss of three weeks, when they are perfect pay to each of these adopted children for having faithfully served their apprenticeship, is hardly sufficient to provide a decent set of clothes, but inadequate for purchasing the implements of their trade, and of procuring a place to exercise it in. I was informed at the Finsbury Hospital at Cork, that the Governors of that Establishment give to each of their apprentices who have learned a by faithful service, at the expiration of four apprenticeship, one, three, and at some cases twenty guineas, (according to the merits of the young man or woman, and the nature of the trade they have been taught) to enable them to establish themselves in life, and to earn their livelihood. Might not some part of the profit at the Children's labour in the Charter School be retained for this purpose?

‡ The land would let at five guineas per acre, as I was informed.

§ The Society have now a Superintendent of Apprentices.

A young woman, named Phoebe Davidson, was the *Usheress*, at the usual salary, premium and allowances; she had been two years in her place; the *Catechist* represented her as remarkably well qualified for the situation, and that she principally conducted the school. I examined the girls, and I found that they all read, and with an uncommonly good accent, which in this country surprised me; 99 wrote, I saw some very good specimens of their writing; 13 cipher; they are all first taught the Church Catechism, then Dr. Man's and Stopford's, and then the Protestant Catechism. I asked the *Usheress*, did she lay much stress on the latter, she answered, "Sir, they must all get it by heart." The girls were dressed in an olive-coloured stuff of their own manufacture; their clothes, and their shoes and stockings, which they wore, were all very good; I saw in the wardrobe the Sunday suit, it consisted of an olive-coloured stuff gown and petticoat, a straw bonnet, white handkerchief, and white cuffs, and black worsted stockings; besides this suit, which had as yet been only worn on Sundays, the new clothing for the year commencing the 1st of September was also in the wardrobe, and a good provision of shoes and stockings; and in a store a large stock of flour, meal, and candles.

The School-house, which is about a mile from Charleville on the road to Mallow, is on an elevated situation close to the high road, and not enclosed by any court-yard or walls; it contains a school-room about 24 feet by 14, well ventilated; there is no dining hall, the kitchen is used for that purpose; there are three dormitories, each about 14 feet by 18, there were eight beds in one which was on the second floor, nine in the second and eight in the other, which were on the upper floor; the windows of these two were too small for 'proper ventilation.' The beds and bedding were in the most perfect state of neatness and order, as was every part of the house; it appeared however to me to be much too small for the present number on the establishment. The offices were not commodious, but they were in pretty good repair; there is no infirmary, nor has there been any ever built for this establishment; the pump being dry, the Master was obliged to send to Charleville for water. Nothing could be clearer than the inside of the house. I was perfectly pleased with the appearance and clothing of the girls; and I received a very favourable account of the Master and Mistress, and of the whole management of the Establishment, from the Catechist Visitor, whom I met at the School, and who I think is entitled to great praise for his attention to the conduct of the children during their apprenticeship.

Left the School at four o'clock.

It appears by the school list furnished to me, that of the 50 children in the school, there are

3 Orphans.

14 of Protestant parents.

2 of parents, one of whom was a Protestant.

33 of Roman Catholic parents.

Of this number, 25 are from Dublin, the remainder from the counties of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wicklow and Galway.

SHANNON GROVE NURSERY.

Sunday, 11th September 1808;—eleven o'clock.

This was the first Nursery I had seen, and I examined it with all the attention in my power. There were 65 children in it, whose ages were from four to 12 years; there was one girl of 14½ of the whole number 17 were boys, whose ages were from four to six years, they were full in frocks. The clothing of all the children was of brown frieze; the elder-girls had white, the younger check blouses, and straw hats. The children were all very clean, and were healthy in appearance (three excepted, whom I afterwards saw in the infirmary); they were assembled in the school-room, preparing for church, the *Usheress* was standing in the middle of the school-room with a rod in her hand; and 30 of the elder girls, who were very well clothed, and made a very good appearance, soon after my arrival were marched off to church, which is two miles distant; the rest of the children were too young to walk so far. The clothing of these latter was old looking, but tidy and whole; every one had shoes and stockings; the Society allow no extra suit to the children in the Nurseries. The Master furnishes all the clothing, and is allowed £-1. 10s. for each girl, and the same sum for the boys; he is allowed four-pence per-day for the diet of each child, and no deduction is made for the labour of the children, on account of their tender age; a few of the elder girls knit, and make up their own dresses; all attend school. When the children attain the age of seven years they are usually removed to the schools as vacancies occur, but nearly half the children in this school are now above that age; 13 had been sent a month before to the adjoining school of Shannon Grove. Two children of about 13 years of age had been decoyed away by their parents last week, as the Master believed, for the children were disappeared the day after they had been to see them. A very great proportion of the children were from Limerick County and City; the Master, who had only been there five or six years, and who had succeeded a Mistress who had resigned, finding that she lost by the school, reported, that he was told the people of this county and the neighbourhood, when in distress, were very glad to put their children into this Nursery, but were desirous to get them back at 13 or 14 years of age, when they could be of use to them: formerly, as he heard, the country people used to beat the carriers who were employed to remove the children to the other schools, but they did not do so now, but often took that opportunity of decoying them away.

The house is a noble and spacious building, every way fitted for the purpose, and is in excellent repair; it is situated about twelve miles from the city of Limerick, and three from the town of

Aftonah, and close to the village of Pallas, on an high and beautiful situation over the Shannon; a spacious avenue planted with trees leads up to the Nursery and to the School-house, which is about 300 yards from it. The nursery-house contains two admirable dormitories: the first, which is the whole length of the building, is 80 feet long by 17 wide, with two fire-places, it is lofty, and very well ventilated by seven large windows; it contained 34 beds, 25 of which were furnished with bedding for the children, and there were two beds for Nurses; all were perfectly clean, as well as the floors and walls; the other dormitory was over this, and was 50 feet by 17, with one fire-place, and five windows; it contained 14 beds for the children and two for the Nurses, equally clean. In a dormitory adjoining, I saw part of the new clothing. The Usheress sleeps on this floor; the Master and Mistress's apartment is on the same floor with the other dormitory; the staircase is a spacious one; the dining-hall is 38 feet by 15, and very lofty, the flooring of which the school-rooms, of the finest, is opposite to it. The offices are commodious, and all in repair, excepting an old barn, which was in ruins. The house, offices, back-yard and garden, occupy two acres, given rent free by Lord Charleville. There is no farm annexed to this Establishment; the Master buys part of his milk, the rest is supplied by five cows, which he grazes in the neighbourhood, at seven shillings a month per head. It appears to me that a farm is on every account as necessary to an establishment of this kind; as to the schools, all of which that I have yet seen had them.

The infirmary is about 22 feet by 13 broad at the widest part; it contained seven beds in excellent order, besides a bed for a surgery maid, whose sole employment it was to attend the infirmary; there were three sick children in it, one with a very bad fore arm, another with a lump under her chin, both fretful and cures, the third had a scald head. The Nurse was a very decent looking person, and the infirmary, which is apart from the house, the best furnished (excepting the one at Inamington) I have yet seen; but it is on a ground floor. An Apothecary living in Pallas attends when sent for, he is paid half a guinea per visit, and charges for medicines besides. There are eight maid-servants and one boy allowed for the Establishment, at £. 5. per annum wages, and 5 d. per day for diet for each. The Master, William Spurling, is allowed £. 20. per annum salary for him and his wife, £. 2. premium, and a shilling a day for their diet; he had been Master of Killisnoe School, which had been suppressed, as he reported, on account of its being too small to accommodate more than 80 children, and as estimate for its repair and enlargement having amounted to above one thousand pounds, the Society had suppressed the school, and removed him and his wife to Shannon Grove. The Usheress, Anne Smallwood, was reared in the school, and had been seven years here, at the usual salary, premium, and allowance for diet. The Visitor, whom I afterwards saw, gave the very best character of her and of the late Mistress, whose care of the children and tenderness to them he highly extolled; he informed me, that he resigned, finding he lost by the School, which, considering the want of a farm, I think very probably may be the case with the present Master, if he tends the children well. The Usheress informed me, that 30 of the children could read, 10 were spelling; that her school was divided into five classes, that all were taught the Church Catechism, about 30 Doctor Man's Catechism, and 12 the Protestant. There is a Local Committee of 16 gentlemen of the neighbourhood and from Limerick, who superintend the School; several of these as appeared by the Visitor's book, attend regularly and report upon it; their Reports were very favourable, as well as the Catechism Visitor's.

I left the Nursery at half-past twelve o'clock, and returned at three o'clock, and saw the children dine at that hour, on beef and potatoes, of which latter each child had a large portion at the side of their brecken.

It appears by the school list, that of the 66 children in this school,

- 8 are Foundlings.
- 1 an Orphan.
- 22 of Protestant parents.
- 7 of parents one of whom was a Protestant.
- 38 of Roman Catholic parents.

-66

Of these, three only are from Dublin, the rest came from Limerick, Cork, Clare, and Waterford, and six from Mayo; 49 are from the County and City of Limerick.

SHANNON GROVE SCHOOL.

Shannon Grove School-house, which is situated in the same avenue with the Nursery, and about 300 yards distant from it, is also a spacious building, erected about 40 years ago; it was in perfect repair. It contained two excellent dormitories, one of them 60 feet long by 19 broad; in this there were 24 beds, perfectly clean in every respect; the Master gave six shillings for each bed twice in the quarter; the Usher sleeps in this dormitory, which is well ventilated by eight windows; there is a smaller dormitory, 23 feet long by 19 broad, which contained 12 beds for the smaller boys, and one for a maid who attends them, the beds were all in perfect order, and the apartment thoroughly clean. The floors and all the passages of the house whitened with freestone, which gave them a very

* This Establishment is for 100 children.

† The price of beef and mutton there was 6 d. per lb.; potatoes, 3 d. and 4 d. per stone; milk, 2 d. per quart.

well appearance. There is a spacious kitchen, the flooring of which is bad. The offices are numerous and commodious; the dining was undergoing a thorough repair. The school-room, which is used as the dining-hall, is small and ill adapted. There are 28 acres of land annexed to this School, being a gift from Lord Charleville's father; the Master pays for this 15s. an acre to the Society*. It was the highest offer. He rents also a farm adjoining, and keeps 16 cows in profit, and does not sell any milk; the Visitor, whom I saw after my visit to the school, confirmed this. I never saw so replenished a dairy.

Edward Halli has been Master of this school since 1809; he was reared in the house, and succeeded his father as Master; he has a salary of £-15. per annum, for himself and his wife; £-8. bounty is allowed for good-conduct, and 1s. per day for diet for each. The Officer, John Walsh, has been 29 years in the situation, at the usual salary, &c.

There are 60 boys in this School, 23 of whom had been sent in a month before from the adjoining Nursery; the ages of the children from 7 to 15; there was a lad who had been in the school 15 years, and who was an idiot, and was employed as a kitchen boy, he was well clothed in the extra list of the Society, and was very fat and bold; I never saw a set of better looking boys any where than those at this School, they were all very well clad in the extra list of the Society, their faces and feelings excellent. All, excepting 15, three of whom were lame, and the rest too young to walk to or from school, which is two miles distant.

In two years past, but one elopement has taken place; and it has been four months since a child has been ill, as the Master reported. The same Apothecary who attends at the Nursery, visits here when sent for, and charges half a guinea a visit. The infirmary, which had been a stable loft, and which was in no respect fit for an infirmary, was full of stak, and the stairs up to it broken and almost impassable.

The boys are employed in spinning and knitting their stockings, and at the loom and in the garden, when not at school. There was in the school-room, in which every thing seemed well arranged, an Education-roll and a Labour-roll, showing at one view the employment allotted to each boy, and the books he was reading; a list of the boys in each class was hung over their respective forms; the Rules of the Society and Dietary were lying up. I had no time here to examine the boys in their learning, being obliged to return to Kinnick the same day, there being no accommodation nearer. I saw some well written copy-books, and some ciphering-books, with some in the Rule of Three and Profits. The Master and Mistress, as the Catechist informed me, both conducted the school with the greatest care and attention; he seemed much disappointed that I had not examined the boys in their progress in religious instruction and in reading. The Master informed me, that all his boys, when fit, are apprenticed in the neighbourhood, and that as fast as the boys are ready he has applications for them from the farmers about Adair, Ballinagran, and Kilkalane. These farmers, who are descendants of the Planters, are in very comfortable circumstances, and will not hire any but Protestant servants. He said that there were several young men reared in the school, now very well settled as farmers, and some as weavers, in the neighbourhood; and he further asserted, that this School had given an Admiral to the British Navy, who after he was made a Post Captain came to visit the school, and thanked his father, who had been Master, for the care he had taken of him in his youth. He said he was present in the school when this occurrence took place.

About 6 o'clock I saw the children dine in the school-room, on good beef and potatoes, served up in large bowls which were placed in the centre of the tables, and out of which each boy helped himself. The Master informed me that he never gave his boys anything for dinner, but substituted potatoes; and gives milk and potatoes instead of bread for supper. I asked the boys which they liked best, bread or potatoes? they answered unanimously, "potatoes."

I saw here every thing to praise, and nothing to condemn, excepting the state of the infirmary, and that the boys wanted repairing and emptying.

I left Sarsfield Grove at four o'clock. It appears by the school list, that there were in this School

13 of Protestant parents.
14 of Roman Catholic parents.

61

And that of the whole number, 58 are from the county of Limerick.

NEWPORT SCHOOL, TIPPERARY.

Newport, Monday 10th September; 4 o'clock.

This is a School for girls. When I entered the school-room, I saw 60 girls in it at work, 15 were spinning, the rest were knitting, one was assisting in the kitchen. A draft of 12 little girls, who had come from Charlemont Street Nursery in Dublin, about three months ago, had brought fresh eyes into the school, but they were cured when I saw the school; and none of the girls had lately recovered from the whirling cough; all appeared to me to be in perfect health. They were dressed in a dark-coloured dress, without any facing, that I recollect; had all good shoes and stockings on, their hands and heads were perfectly clean, and they were plump and cheerful looking children; their ages from

* Price of each land about £-8. and three guineas in the neighbourhood, as I was informed.

about eight to thirteen years. I saw their new clothing in a store-room of a dark-coloured homemade stuff, very thick and warm; and a large store of shoes, stockings, suits and flannel petticoats. The whole house was in the neatest state, and best order; the flooring, which was coloured with firestone or marble, had the appearance of a stone floor. The house was built and endowed by one of the Roden family with twenty acres of land, on condition that forty girls or boys should be educated in the school, which is capable of perfectly accommodating that number, but is much too small for the number at present in it. The school-room is small and ill shaped, and the children are obliged to dine in a very small kitchen for want of a dining-hall; there are two dormitories, about fifteen feet by fifteen, containing each seven beds on the cleanest state, they are on the second floor, and inside of them there was a closet containing four beds, two of which are for the maids, of which there are three to the establishment; there were two dormitories more over the former ones, and of the same size, one contained eight the other nine beds, all thoroughly neat and well supplied; the committee-room was the best fixed apartment in the house.

The Master, Thomas Blackstone, who has the usual salary of twelve pounds, and eight pounds bounty for himself and his wife, has been above four years Master. The allowance for firing is thirty pounds, and for soap and candles twelve pounds; the Master keeps six milch cows; he gives the girls potatoes for supper with their milk, and breakfast only at breakfast. There is an Usheress, at the usual salary; she and the Mistress conduct the school; the Visitor, whom I found at the school, praised both for their competency and good conduct. The Master superintends the school-farm, and another which he rents. There has been but one elopement from this School in four years. The girls are apprenticed in the neighbourhood of Limerick to services, and are in much request, as the Visitor informed me. There was a girl in the house when I was there, who had sought refuge in it from a master who had used her ill; her return had been reported to the Society.

I examined two classes in reading, who read very fluently, and answered in Scripture history uncommonly well; the Church, Docter Mann's and Crossman's Catechism, are taught; but the Catechist said he had discontinued the Protestant Catechism, because he thought the children could not understand it; the Catechist's last Report of their progress in the religious part of their instruction, dated the morning of the day I was there, was a most favourable one; and far as I could judge, this establishment seemed extremely well conducted, and the girls were well looking, clean, and healthy children.

The School-house, which is an antique looking building of three stories, is enclosed in a wicket yard, on each side of which are the offices, the slating of which as well as of the house had just been put into complete repair; there is a large garden in the rear. The house is beautifully situated on an eminence over the village of Newport, which lies about 12 miles from Limerick on the Dublin side.

There is no infirmary to this house, a garret of the house is used for this purpose when wanted, but at other times for other purposes.

Left it at half past three o'clock.

It appears by the school list, that of the 67 girls in this School, there are

- 1 a foundling.
- 5 orphans.
- 43 of Protestant parents.
- 18 of parents one of whom was a Protestant.
- 36 of Roman Catholic parents.

67

Of these, thirty-six are from Dublin; the rest are from Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary, and Waterford; two from Queens County, one from Carra, and one from Kildare.

DUNKERRIN SCHOOL, KINGS COUNTY.

Wednesday, 14th September; half past 10 o'clock.

This is a new School for girls, and it contained fifty; most of these had been sent there from the Dublin, Monastereven, and Sharnon Grove Nurseries. The only sick child I saw had been sent from the latter place, she had some complaint in her head and knee, and did not attend school; there had not been another child sick, nor had any child died in the school since September last, when one of those sent from Sharnon Grove died of a decay. The Master said, he believed all the sick children from Sharnon Grove Nursery were sent to him; he had returned back two, who had the evil or fever. It is now years since an elopement had taken place from this School, as the Catechist, when I met at it, informed me. The girls were in the school-room when I arrived; some were at work, spinning, and others making up their new clothes, and the younger ones at their books; the Mistress and Usheress (two remarkably decent women) were in the school-room; all the girls, excepting three lately admitted, can read, twenty-seven write, and ten cipher; I saw some very good specimens of their writing. There are half-yearly examinations held at this school by the ladies of the neighbourhood, six of whom are of the Local Committee; and premiums of bibles and prayer books, and in some cases of silver medals, are given to the best answerers. I heard the two upper classes read, which they did correctly, and with a very good accent, and I then examined them in the chapter in the bible, the 7th of Saint Luke, which they had read verse about; their biblical information in general was very good for their age; three of the

girls

553

girls surprised me by their answering. There is a class of six girls in this school, who are allowed to work for themselves; i. e. the price of the materials and of the day's labour (which goes to the Mistress) is deducted, and then the frocks and handkerchiefs &c. which they make up and work are sold, and the surplus is the property of the girls; one girl was pointed out who had lately earned three guineas; the money is kept by the Mistress* for each girl till she is out of her apprenticeship. All the girls are apprenticed in the neighbourhood, which is a very Protestant one; the Curate of it informed me, that there were seven hundred Protestants in the parish, which is about four miles square. I saw in the Visitor's book the Report of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who had attended the last examination held in June; it contained the highest praise of the conduct of both Master and Mistress, and of their management of the school, and concluded in the following words: "We congratulate the Committee of Fifteen on the prospect of so many girls educated in this school, likely to become such useful members of Society; and we are satisfied, that no Master or Mistress can so acquit themselves more conscientiously in the discharge of their duty to the children and to the Committee of Fifteen." This was signed by seven ladies and four gentlemen, who I was informed were of the first distinction in the neighbourhood.

Alexander Aethelen has been Master of this school 3 years, and his wife the Mistress; their joint salary £.12. per annum, the usual bounty and allowance for diet; he is allowed for firing £.12. per annum, and £.10. for soap and candles; and has two maid servants, who were both brought up in the school, and he is allowed £.5. per annum for each, and 5d. each per day for their diet. The Usheress, who had been two years in her situation, and had the usual allowances, came from Bagginstreet Charter School, in which she was educated. There is an attending Physician, who lives at Rostrea, 4 miles distant, who is allowed £.15. per annum for medicine and attendance; I saw by the Visitor's book, that he had regularly reported upon the case of the sick girl, the cleanliness of the house, and the goodness of the children's food. There was a small infirmary detached from the house, it was perfectly clean, but empty.

The School-house is beautifully situated upon an eminence, about a quarter of a mile from the Church of Dunkerrin, and was endowed about the year 1748 by a Mr. Frank with 20 1/2 acres of excellent land, for which the Master now pays the Society £.9. per annum; it was one of the conditions of the grant, as I was informed, that a Charter School should be kept there; the farm was in very good order, and the Master had 5 cows on it, which he said were all milk ones. The clothing on the children was very good, and the wardrobe and stores were well supplied; the new clothing, which I saw the elder girls making up, was of a very strong and warm dark stuff, half yarn and half worsted, trimmed with yellow. The house, every part of which was thoroughly neat, contained 3 dormitories; one was 19 feet by 66, and contained 11 beds; another was of the same size, and contained also 11 beds; the 3d was 18 by 18, and contained 6 beds; the Usheress slept in one, and a maid in each of the others. There is an excellent school-room, which is at present also the dining-hall. A considerable addition was building to the house, which would give it a dining-hall and other conveniences. The house has two staircases and a porch, and makes a very good appearance outside; there is a spacious court before and another behind it; and a very fine well of water at a small distance supplies that necessary article. I saw the children dine on potatoes and milk, they had plenty of both, the former were substituted for butter, which in the Dairy was ordered for the dinner for the day.

I left the School at one o'clock, very well satisfied with all I had seen.

It appears by the school list, that there are

5 Orphans.

9 of Protestant parents.

6 of parents one of whom was a Protestant.

30 of Roman Catholic parents.

50

Twenty-one are from Dublin, the rest from the counties of Limerick, Cork, Tipperary and the neighbourhood.

STRADBALLY SCHOOL.

Thursday, 15th September 1808; two o'clock.

Robert Shaw has been the Master of this school two years, with the usual salary and allowance, £.25 for firing, £.8 16s. for soap and candles. There are 29 acres of land belonging to the school, for which he pays the Society a rent of £.29. per annum; 14 acres are under meadow and pasture; he keeps five milk cows. He is allowed two maid servants at £.5 per annum wages, and 5d. per day for each; these in the house when I was there, were hired by the week, being Roman Catholics, whom the Society do not allow to be servants in their schools, unless Protestants cannot be had, which was the case here, as the Master reported, and the reason of these being hired by the week. The Usher, Patrick Tracey, has the usual allowance; he had been above a year at the school, and was first from Clontarf Charter School, in which he had been educated.

* It ought to be kept by the Local Committee, or by the Treasurer of the Society.

† Price of land near Dunkerrin two guineas and six half an acre, as I was informed.

‡ Most of the common people at Stradbally are Roman Catholics.

The School house, which is close to the town of Strathilly, is a spacious building, about 125 feet in length, with two wings projecting in front, forming right angles with the centre. It contains an excellent and lofty school-room 33 feet by 18, in very neat order; there are two dormitories flanking each wing, they are each 38 feet by 11, there were 12 beds in one and 13 in the other, perfectly clean in every respect, as was every apartment in the house. There is a large garden, which the boys work in; it was in good order.

There were 46 boys in the school when I visited; one boy had lately eloped. It had been two years since an elopement had taken place before. They were all healthy well-looking children, and were dressed in the extra suit of the Society; their shoes and stockings were good, their heads and hands perfectly clean. The hair of the children, at all the schools I saw, was cut close to the head. When I entered the school I found a Monitor bearing the last class of the boys, whose ages were from six to seven, the Church Catechism; they all had it perfectly by heart, though I found not one of these children could read it; the Usher informed me that he and the Master had only made each boy repeat a small portion of the Catechism after them, until they had the whole by heart; he said it was in idea of his own, and that he had never seen the method practised before. Twenty-eight of the boys wrote, 14 copied, and all but the last class, which contained 12, can read. I examined the last class in a chapter of Solomon's Abnegation, they answered extremely well; the Church, Doctor Mar's, and the Protestant Catechisms, are equally taught. Half-yearly examinations are held at this school, and medals given to the best answerers. There is a Local Committee consisting of 14 of the principal Gentlemen of the neighbourhood, some of whom regularly visit every week, as I was informed. The Catechist Visitor's last Report was dated the 8th.

I saw the new clothing of the children; it was of a strong thick brown stuff, called Caruck Rattens, and was faced with bright yellow.

A Physician, who lives at Athy, is allowed 10 guineas per annum for attendance. I saw a well supplied medicine chest furnished by the Society. I saw a spacious room in the house fitted up as an infirmary; there were two beds in it, and it was every way fitted for the purpose, excepting that it was next to one of the dormitories, but there was no door of communication between them.

The boys are apprenticed from this school chiefly to weavers and shoemakers at Mount Melick, and in the neighbouring parish of Eino, which is a very Protestant one; there are more applications for apprentices than the school can supply, as the Master reported. The ages of the children from six to 13. I tried to see them dine; their meals consisted of beef, and cabbage and potatoes; the latter were piled in large smoking heaps in the middle of the tables, each boy helped himself as he wanted. The Master informed me that he gave potatoes and milk for supper instead of firebrand, according to the Dictary; he given bread on the days ordered by the Society. I asked the children which they liked best, bread or potatoes? they all answered "potatoes best." The Master said he thought the children could be fed much cheaper on potatoes, and he thinks (as I do) that the allowance of bread in the Dictary of the Society, which is one-third of a pound for dinner, and four ounces for supper, too small an allowance for the larger boys and barely enough for the smallest.

I left the School at half past two o'clock, satisfied, as far as I could judge, that it is a very well conducted one.

It appeared by the school list furnished me, that of the 46 children in this school,

- 3 are orphans.
 - 12 of Protestant parents.
 - 5 of parents, one of whom was a Protestant.
 - 26 of Roman Catholic parents.
46. All but three are from Dublin.

MONASTEREVEN NURSERY.

Friday morning, 16th September; nine o'clock.

This School-house is a very noble and spacious building, situated at a short distance from the town of Monastereven. The house, offices, garden and court-yard, occupy two acres. There is no land annexed to this Establishment. The Master informed me that he rented a farm at a small distance, at £. 6. per acre, from which he was supplied with milk, which is not to be bought in the town. The house contains a dining-hall 36 feet long by about 17 wide, it is very lofty and well lighted by five windows; a school-room of the same size is opposite to it: there are two admirable dormitories, one on the first and the other on the second floor, they are the whole length of the house, and are each about 85 feet long by 18 broad; there are nine windows in each, and two fire-places; there were 30 beds in one, in which the Usheress and two maids slept to take care of the children, and 25 beds in the other, besides beds for four servants, and several empty bedsteads; both dormitories were perfectly clean and newly whitewashed, the beds were well furnished and very neat. There were 124 children in the house when I visited it, of which number 36 were boys whose ages were from four to about eight years, about 20 of the girls were from 10 to 15, but more than 70 were under eight years old, 39 of the children were in the measles, and one in a worm fever; of this number, 13 were lying in bed in the upper dormitory, and seemed to be taken very proper care of, the room was very clean, and was thoroughly well ventilated; 24 were in the infirmary, three of which only were lying in bed.

bed, the rest, who were recovering, were playing about. The infirmary consisted of two contiguous rooms, of the same size each, viz. about 17 feet by 19; there were seven beds in one and six in the other, and a bed for a Nurse who was attending the children; all the windows were open (the day was a very hot one) and these apartments were perfectly clean. One of the children, I am sure, had the whooping cough, and I recommended his infant removal. The infirmary is detached from the house, but one of the rooms of it is placed over the washhouse, in which, when I saw it, there was a great vessel of water boiling upon a large fire. The Master informed me that considerable additions, including a room of recovery and a hot and cold bath, were to be made to it immediately; that the contract for these and other improvements* amounted to £500. A Physician, who lives at Achy, receives a salary of 20 guineas a year for attendance, the Society furnish medicines; there was a very well supplied medicine chest. I saw by the Visitor's book that the Physician made regular Reports; the two last were dated the 12th and 15th of the month.

I saw the rest of the children in the school-room; they were a very good looking set of clean children; the girls were very well clothed in blue stuff, with check bibs; the boys were in blue frieze, almost a year old†; they had all very good shoes and stockings on, excepting two or three of the smallest boys, whose shoes were bad; I saw one ragged girl, she had been admitted the day before, and was in her own clothes. Two of the little boys had bad sore eyes; the Master said they came with sore eyes lately from the Dublin Nursery; and two had scald heads, and were the Society's pitch plaster; the heads, hands, and face of all the rest of the children were perfectly clean; they all looked as if they were well fed and well taken care of. I was informed by the Master that only two children had died in this Nursery since the 14th of June 1866.

Edward Kinsley has been Master two years last June, his wife is the Mistress; their salary, bounty, and allowance for diet, the usual ones, £45. 10s. is allowed for the fall of this establishment, and £30. for soap and candles. Ten maid servants are allowed by the Society at the usual wages. A very decent elderly woman, Mary Egan, was the Usheress, at the usual salary and allowances; she seemed to conduct the school; she informed me that the Church Catechism and Croftman's were only taught in it; that 40 of the children could read and go spell, the rest were learning the letters. I saw here a child of 12 of the little children, not one of whom could read, who had the Church Catechism, which I heard them, by heart; the Usheress had repeated it over and over to each child until each had got it by heart; in the same manner as the Usher had done at Strandhilly School.

The elder girls knit and work. I saw the new clothing, it was a dark blue cloth very thick and warm, it had not any flaring; check bibs and straw bonnets for the girls, and blue frieze jackets and white trousers for the little boys. The sheets and linens were of very good thick linen. There was a well supplied dairy; and the pantry was full of bread, which was made of wheat from which only the bran had been taken. As far as I could judge, the children in this Nursery appear to be taken very good care of; the Master, Mistress, and Usheress, seemed very decent people, their manners to the children seemed kind and tender.

I left it at half past eleven o'clock.

It appears by the school list furnished me, that of the 194 children in this Nursery,

- 4 are foundlings.
- 7 orphans.
- 98 of Protestant parents.
- 36 of parents, one of whom was a Protestant.
- 49 of Roman Catholics.

124

Seventy-eight are from Dublin or its neighbourhood; the rest are from the neighbourhood of the school, and from the adjoining counties; one is from the North.

CHARLEMONT-STREET NURSERY; DUBLIN.

Thursday, 13th October;—12 o'clock.

This Nursery contained when I visited it, 101 children, of which 53 were girls, and 48 boys; the ages of the children from 4 to 16 years old; of this number, 81 had been admitted the day before; and the Master reported that, excepting 15 of the children, the rest had not been more than six months in the house, that they are only let to remain here until there are vacancies in the schools in the country, and that he had sent by order of the Society 15 boys the day before to Killeen Charter School, in the County of Waterford. Of the children in the house, 19 had sore eyes, and more seemed threatened with the complaint; 13 had the evil or scrofulous complaints, some of which had been lately sent from the schools in the country, and were only to remain in this Nursery until there was room for them at the Clontarf School, whither they were to be sent for the benefit of sea-bathing; two or three had scald heads, and one was a cripple, and two or three had sore legs. The clothing of most of the children was very shabby and indifferent. I found them all in the school-room; about 20 of the elder girls, the best dressed of the children, were at work, the rest unemployed. More than

* viz. a new laundry, tables and new windows for the whole house, new floors, &c.
† There is no extra list furnished by the Society to the children in the Nurseries.

half of the children are under 8 years of age. The Master is allowed 5½d. per diem for the food of each child, from which no deduction for their labour is made, on account of the tender ages of most of them. He supplies their clothing, and is allowed £-1. 17s. 6d. a year for their children under 12 years, and £-2. 5s. for those above that age: for this he is required to furnish a stiff gown and petticoat and under-dress, 3 pair of shoes, ditto of stockings, 3 shifts, a bonnet and lobs and handkerchiefs, for the girls; a jacket and waistcoat of frize, two pair of trousers, and the above-mentioned quantity of linen, and shoes and stockings, for the boys. The beds and bedding, and furniture of the house, are here, as well as at all the Schools and Nurseries, supplied by the Society.

Prince Crawford has been Master of this Nursery since 1799, his wife is Mistress; their joint salaries £-24. per annum, and one shilling per day for their diet: 35 tons of coals are yearly supplied by the Society; and he is allowed to buy as much soap and candles as he finds necessary, and to charge the amount to the Society; about 30 guineas a year he thinks now supplies these articles. There is an Overseer, who formed a very decent elderly woman, and who is allowed the usual salary, board and allowance; she had been 8 years in this situation. There are 8 servants allowed for the house, and one for the infirmary; the Society pays the Master £-15. 16s. 4d. a year for the wages and diet of each of them. There is not any land annexed to this, or to any of the Nurseries; the Master here had he rented 2 acres in the neighbourhood at £-10. per acre, and kept 7 cows to supply good milk for the children.

The house is situated at the upper end of Charlemont-Street, in the city of Dublin, near one of the Grand Canal bridges. It is by no means sufficiently commodious for so large an Establishment, and was not in the same state of order and neatness as the Nurseries at Monks-eveen and Shannon Grove. Two parlours, about 20 feet square each, formed the school-room; it was not neat, or sufficiently supplied with tables or forms. The Church and Doctor Man's Catechisms only are taught, the Protestant Catechism has been discontinued. There are 6 dormitories - two on the first floor; one of them, 27 feet by 18, contained 12 beds, the other, 19 feet by 18, contained 9 beds; they were clean and the floors whitened with freestone: there are two dormitories over these, of the same dimensions, and containing the same number of beds: at the opposite side of the house there was a dormitory, 28 feet by 18, containing 9 beds, and a small one, inside, containing 4 beds; these two are for the boys; the beds were clean, but most of the coverlets, &c. old, and some worn out: all the dormitories are very well ventilated, and a servant keeps in each to take care of the children. There is no dining hall. There is an infirmary, outside of the house, about 40 feet long and 13 feet broad; it contained 18 beds in good order, but it appeared to me to want more ventilation, these being only two windows; there were four children in it, one recovering from a fever, two with sore eyes, and one who was recovering from a mortification in his feet, and upon whom I was informed a most surprising cure was performed. There is an attending Apothecary, who is allowed £-30. per annum for medicines and attendance; he visits regularly, as I was informed. I saw the children dine in the kitchen, which was dark and damp, and not sufficiently large to hold all the children at a time, and their meal was not served in that regular and comfortable manner, which had gratified me so much at the other schools; their meat was potatoes and milk and butter-milk mixed. There is a large paved yard at the rear of the house, for the children to play in.

It appeared to me that some improvements and regulations are wanting to render this Establishment as complete as out of the kind in the Metropolis ought to be. A dining hall seems indispensably necessary; and I think some efficacious remedy ought to be sought for, for the sore eyes of the children, which is evidently as highly infectious complaint, and one of long standing in this Nursery. Several of the mothers of the children affected with sore eyes, whom I met at the school (it being the day allowed for their visits) assured me, that when they had put their children in, a few weeks before, they had not this disorder; and the Masters of several schools in the country had complained to me, that most of the children sent to them from the Dublin Nursery, arrived with sore eyes. When I first mentioned this circumstance to the Mistress here, she insisted that the children must have got sore eyes upon the road; it was evident from what I saw, that they brought the complaint from this into the country Schools. I spoke to an Apprentice of the visiting Apothecary, whom I met at the Nursery, upon the subject; he said, the feat of the disorder was in the eyelids, he could not account for its origin, but admitted that it was evidently an infectious complaint.

I left this Nursery at half past two o'clock.

It appears by the School List, that of the children in the Nursery, there are

- 4 orphans.
- 35 of Protestant parents.
- 17 of parents, one of whom was a Protestant.
- 45 of Roman Catholic parents.

101

Most of whom are from the City and County of Dublin.

* A better infirmary would be desirable. Diseased children from the country Schools should not be received in the Nursery, and it might be found useful to require the Visiting Physicians or Apothecary to make regular Reports to the Visiting Board, upon the health of the children, their diet, &c. here, as well as at all the Schools.

BAGGOT-STREET SCHOOL: DUBLIN

Saturday, 15th October;—9 o'clock.

This Charter School House, which is spacious, and well adapted for the purpose, is situated on the Black Rock Road, a little beyond one of the bridges over the Grand Canal; it is three stories high, with two small wings, the school-room is in one of them, and the infirmary in the other; there is a paved yard behind the house for play-ground, and a small garden beyond it.

This is a school for girls, and it contained 62, of which number three were sick in the infirmary; the rest were very healthy, well-looking girls, whose ages were from 10 to 18 years old. Their dress, which was perfectly good and remarkably neat, consisted of blue cawsteees, check Binas, white handkerchiefs, and woollen footings, which they knit; their clothes are supplied by the Society.* The Master of the school is allowed 52*s.* per diem for the diet of each girl. The girls are employed at plain and fine needle work, which is afterwards sold, and one half of the profit is earned to the account of the Society, the other half is the property of the Master; the returns of the labour of the girls last year amounted to £.40. They are apprenticed to trades and services, and a choice is always given them. This school is also intended to supply Usheresses to the other Female Charter Schools, and to private endowed Charity Schools in the country. The present Usheress of the School had been one of the girls of the house; and three others have been provided for as Usheresses to schools, since the commencement of this Establishment in 1804.

Samuel Mac Murray has been Master since the school was first opened, and his wife the Mistress; their joint salary is £. 24. per annum and £. 12. bounty, and one shilling a day for the diet of both; 30 tons of coals are supplied by the Society, and £. 32. is paid to the Master for soap and candles; he is also allowed 15 guineas per annum for one maid servant; the rest of the business of the house is done by the girls; six attend the kitchen, which was in very neat order. The Usheress, who has been two years in her place, has the usual salary, bounty, and allowance for diet. The school is divided into six classes, with a Monitor to each, the Usheresses are selected from the Monitors; some of the girls are now fit to be Usheresses, as I was informed. Whilst I was at the school, the Cathedral Visitor came, and I heard him examine a class of 12 girls in a portion of Dr. Man's Exposition of the Four Gospels; their answering was surprising, and proved that their religious instruction was most particularly well attended to; 55 of the girls write, some extremely well, as I saw by their copy books; 52 cipher, four of whom are in the Rule of Three; all but two lately admitted can read and write. The school-room is about 30 feet long by 17 broad, and was very well lighted, and perfectly clean; the dining-hall, which adjoins it, is 26 feet by 18. There are three very excellent dormitories, one over the school-room, the other over the dining-hall, and of the same dimensions; the first contained 12 single and 4 double beds, the other 8 double and 6 single beds; the third dormitory is 36 feet by 17, and contained 9 double and two single beds, besides a bed for the Usheress. All the beds were thoroughly neat in every respect, and well supplied; the whole house perfectly neat and clean in every part. The infirmary is a very good one, and was very well ventilated; it contained 9 beds; three girls were in this apartment, one is an erysipelas, one had sore eyes, and the 3d had some complaint in her back. An Apothecary is allowed £. 30. per annum for medicines and attendance; he had visited the day I was at the school.

The Committee of Fifteen is the Local Committee of this School, which appeared to be a very well organized establishment in every respect; the Master and Mistresses of it seemed to be most proper and decent people in their line; and all the girls had the appearance of being very well-fed, well taken care of, and seemed very well instructed.

Eighty girls have been apprenticed from this school since its commencement in 1864; the greater part of them in and about Dublin.

I left it at four o'clock.

It appears by the school list furnished to me, that of the 66 girls in this school, there are

Of parents one of whom is a Protestant	1
Of parents both of whom are Roman Catholics	10
The religion of the parents of three is not known	5
	35

66-9

Of these, 19 are from Dublin, the rest from different parts of the country.

ROYAL CHARTER SCHOOL, STRAND.

Monday, October 17th : 2 o'clock.

This is an Establishment not only for the education of Charter School children, but also for the reception of such children under the care of the Incorporated Society in the country schools, as age afflicted with chronic complaints, and who are sent from their different schools to the infirmaries of the Establishment, for better advice and the benefit of sea-bathing. The house is admirably adapted for the purposes intended, being situated close to the sea-shore, and about a mile from the Metropole.

* The clothing of each girl comes to about £.3. 5s. per month, as I was informed.

and provided with suitable accommodations. The School-house is a handsome stone building, with a portico and cupola, and is in perfect repair: it contains a school-room 40 feet long by 17 wide, well lighted and ventilated, a kitchen of the same dimensions adjoining it, and at present used as a dining-hall; and three excellent dormitories, one 50 feet by 17, the other 40 feet by 17, and the third 20 by ditto; in the first were 34 beds, in the second 17 and one for the Usher, and in the third ten beds; all of them extremely well furnished and in the most perfect state of order and neatness, and the rooms were thoroughly well ventilated; the Master's apartments are contiguous to these dormitories. Detached from the school-house, and enclosed in a court yard, are the infirmaries for the children afflicted with chronic complaints, and the hospital for infectious disorders, which is also detached. The chronic infirmaries consists of two separate apartments, with a separate dinette to each, and an apartment for the attendants in the centre: of these infirmaries, one is for boys and the other for girls; the former is about 30 feet long by 15 wide, and contained 20 beds, the other is nearly of the same size, and contained 14 beds; the windows of both are small and low, and the rooms are dark, but each had a very large ventilator in the ceiling. At present there is but one female attendant for both infirmaries, who also superintended the hospital for infectious complaints, which is an apartment of about 25 feet by 15, with 4 windows in it, but has no ventilator; it contained 10 beds well supplied; there is a fireplace in each room. There appeared to me to be wanting an attendant for each apartment, and a regular nurse in the one last mentioned, and larger windows* to both.

I found 37 boys in one of the chronic infirmaries, all but three of whom had been sent from the country schools, most of them with scald heads and some with the evil; one who had this last complaint was bed-ridden, and another had suffered amputation of his leg; there were 5 girls in the other infirmary afflicted with the evil, except one of 23 years old, who had the epilepsy, and was an idiot; in my opinion, she ought to be removed to the Hospital for incurables, or to the insane ward in the House of Industry. These children are kept apart from the others, excepting at meals, when each of the boys as are not confined to bed, are suffered to dine with the rest of the school. I found in the infirmary for infectious complaints 23 boys, and the Usher of the school, all in the measles. There is an attending Apothecary, who is allowed £. 30. per annum for medicines and attendance; he comes to visit the school while I was there. The Master is ordered by the Society to put fresh straw into the beds in the infirmaries once a month, and into those in the school dormitories once in a quarter; he said he was frequently obliged, for cleanliness, to give it much oftener.

Hugh Hampton has been Master of this Establishment since 1798, and his wife the Mistress; their joint salary is £. 24. per annum, and £. 10. bounty at the end of the year for good behaviour, and a shilling a day for the diet of both. He has a farm of 9 acres attached to the house, for which he pays the Society £. 4. per acre yearly rent; he keeps 5 cows, and is obliged to buy milk besides; 30 tons of coals are annually allowed him, and £. 32. for soap and candles; he keeps six servants, and is allowed for each £. 16. per annum.

George Payne, a lad of 17, bred up in the school, is the Usher; he has £. 20. per annum and £. 10. bounty. I was here informed that the Society had refused to make the allowance for diet to their Ushers from 6d. to one shilling per day, in all the schools.

There were 148 children in the school; of which number 5 were girls (those whom I had seen in the infirmary) their ages from 7 to 13 years. The Master is allowed 4½d. per day for the diet of each child. The clothing of the boys in the school is furnished by the Society, and consists of a blue fringed coat and waistcoat faced with red, two pair of breeches, 4 pair of shoes, 3 shirts, 3 pair of stockings, and a hat; besides these the Society every second year give each boy an extra coat, waistcoat, and pair of breeches.

All the children, excepting those in the infirmaries and hospital, were in the school-room when I arrived; they were very clean, well clothed, and healthy looking boys. The school-room was perfectly well supplied with books, forms and desks. I examined the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes in a chapter of the New Testament, which they all read very fluently, and some of them explained it surprisingly. I observed here, as I did at almost all the other schools, that the boys came up with great alacrity to be examined. I was informed by the Master, that at the yearly examination in July last, of all the charity school children in and near the Metropolis, held before the Members of "The Association for promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion," he had sent 12 boys to be examined, and that all of them had obtained premiums; in consequence of which, as well as of the former good answering of his boys at these examinations, the Members of the Association presented to the Master a Bible with a suitable inscription, which I read, and which gave a very flattering testimony of their approbation of his conduct. Ninety of the boys write, or the Master informed me; and I saw some very good specimens of round, small, and text hand; 60 cipher, some of whom had gone through Voller's Arithmetic. There is a Local Committee of 20 Gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood, some of whom occasionally superintend the school, besides the regular Charity Visitor. One day in the week (Thursday) is allotted for the visits of the parents. The boys have no labour, except occasionally working in a large garden. Their whole time, except what is allotted to play and meals, is passed in the school. At a proper age they are apprenticed to service

* Perhaps a small porch might be added to the entrance doors which open immediately into these three infirmaries. I could not wait to ascertain, but it is only likely that this great infirmary has been established, and that it is not yet supplied as completely as the Society propose to have it, &c. the Master reported.

† I am informed that during the last ten years only eleven children have died in this School.

561.

and trades, and a choice is always given them of either, as also of the particular trade: the Master had been much difficulty in procuring good trades for the boys, the apprentice fee of the Society being only £. 5. which is very low compared to the high apprentice fees now given.

This School is also intended to supply Ullers for the other Charter Schools, and also for private endowed Charity Schools; a few have already been provided for as Ullers, they are selected out of the class of Monstrars. I saw the boys dine on bread and milk. The Master thinks a third of a pound, the quantity of bread fixed by the Society for this day's dinner, too small an allowance. I found at this school above that almost all the boys preferred bread to potatoes.

The school appeared to be a very well regulated one; the Master attends to the duties of it himself, and seemed to be a very zealous, diligent and proper person in his station.

I left it at half-past four o'clock.

It appears by the school list furnished to me, that of the 148 children in this school, these are

Orphans	-	-	-	-	1
Of Protestant parents	-	-	-	-	61
Of parents, one of whom was a Protestant	-	-	-	-	40
Of Roman Catholic parents	-	-	-	-	34
Religion of parents not mentioned	-	-	-	-	12
					148

Almost all are from the City of Dublin and the neighbourhood.

ARKLOW CHARTER SCHOOL, for Girls.

Quarter of three o'clock; 14th November 1838.

This Establishment is for 50 girls; I found 45 in it when I visited the school,* thirty of whom were at work, spinning, worked in an out-office, which was about 40 feet long by 16 broad, and which had been converted into a working-room; there were 40 wheels in it; the raw materials for spinning were supplied from a neighbouring manufactory, and the Mistress charged the Proprietor for the spinning of it; the first she paid £. 40. per annum to the Society for the labour of the children, by which she admitted she was a gainer; the Sexton of the parish was employed by her as a foreman to superintend and instruct the children in their labour; the rest of the girls were in the school-room. They were all very well dressed in a dark green coloured cassiters, and had very good shoes and stockings on; those in the working-room seemed very expert at spinning; and all the girls looked healthy and cheerful, excepting one who was consumptive, and another who had water on the brain. Three little girls, who had been sent with 5 others from the Dublin Nursery about two months before, had still lost eyes; the Mistress reported that the whole number sent had arrived with that complaint, and had infected many of her former scholars; that the three I observed with bleared eyes, were some of those sent from the Dublin Nursery, who were not yet cured. Besides spinning, the girls are employed at needle-work, and make up all their own clothes; they had but one sent, the one I saw on them, and which was quite new; for Sundays they had a cloak of a stuff called bear-skin, and a straw bonnet. The school-house is a very mean and old looking building with a porch, it stands in a court, † and is situated near the road side, about half a mile beyond the town of Arklow; it is in but indifferent repair, and is very inconvenient, but was very clean within. The school-room is a miserable apartment, about 20 feet long by 18, low and dark, with a brick floor out of repair: there are two dormitories about 23 feet by 17, with pitched roofs and not ceiled, and three small windows in each room, the frames and sills of which were quite decayed, both are dark and ill ventilated; one contained 12 beds, the other 13, which were perfectly clean and well furnished with bedding, blankets and quilts: there is a small and inconvenient kitchen, and no dining-hall: the best apartment in the house was the committee-room, which is also the parlour for the Mistress. The offices were in pretty good repair, and sufficiently commodious; the boundary walls out of order. An out-office, called the infirmary, is totally unfit for the purpose, being a miserable apartment and on a ground floor; its dimensions about 12 feet by 10, with two windows, having a pane of glass only in each; it contained one bed, in which a servant slept. There are 20 acres of good land annexed to this establishment, for which the Mistress pays a rent to the Society of; sixteen shillings per acre yearly; of this ground she reserves 15 acres for pasture, and keeps five cows in profit; the rest of the land was under tillage.

The Mistress is a very respectable and elderly looking woman, of the name of Callen, who has been in the situation 20 years, and of whom the children seemed very fond, and whose manners to them appeared kind and gentle; her salary is £. 18. per annum for her and her sister, who assists in the management of the establishment (there being no Master); she has also £. 8. per annum premium, and is allowed for soap and candles £. 10. per annum, and for fuel £. 34. 2s. 6d. yearly; she is also allowed for two servant maids £. 10. and £. 15. 4s. 2d. for their diet.

Her Ullers, Jane Tydd, has been 12 years in the employment of the Society, and one year at this school, and was last at Newmarket Charter School; she is a very decent young woman in appearance, and she almost entirely conducts the school education. Of the girls, 24 write, and I saw some very clean and well written copies; only 3 cipher, one of whom is in the Rule of Three. I heard most of the

* Two had eloped within the year, one of whom was an Apprentice.

† There was no gate to the court or back-yard, which is the play ground.

‡ Such ground would let for four guineas per acre, as I was informed.

children

children read, which they did well and distinctly, and I examined the head class in Scripture history, in which they answered extremely well, I think at no school better, except at Baginbun. The Unwever informed me, that during the year she had been there, she did not recollect that any of the parents of the children from Dublin had called to see them; but some of the parents of children from the neighbourhood had been to visit them. Three little girls from Dublin, and one from the county of Longford, told me that they had got letters from their parents since they were there. Many of the children from this school, as the Milner informed me, are apprenticed in the neighbourhood to Protestant farmers; and she said there were numerous applications for them. I do not believe that there are any other charity schools in the neighbourhood, in which poor children are maintained and educated. The Catechist of this school is the Reverend Mr. Eaton. I saw by his report, that on the last meat day before I visited it, the children had dined on corned beef and cabbage. I did not see them at meals. A Doctor Croftan, of Arklow, had been the attending Physician, at a salary of £.20. per annum, but had lately gone to settle in Dublin, and when I saw the school his successor had not been appointed. I think this School-house would require a considerable sum to be expended upon it in repairs, and also in additions, to make it as commodious as most of the other School-houses of the Society which I have visited; nevertheless, with all its drawbacks of accommodation, it was clean, and seemed well managed, and the children taken good care of. I left the school at five o'clock.

By the list of children in this school, it appears there were in it when I visited it,

Orphans	-	-	-	-	-	4
Of Protestant parents	-	-	-	-	-	11
Of parents, one of whom was a Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	7
Of Roman Catholic parents	-	-	-	-	-	18
Religion of parents not known of	-	-	-	-	-	5
						45

Most of these from Dublin, the rest from Wicklow, Mallow, Wexford, Waterford, Kildare, Longford, Kings County, and Meath.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this Report, without expressing the very great satisfaction which I experienced from the very general good state of those Schools under the care of the Incorporated Society, which the Board of Education sent me to visit and inspect.

And if I have suggested some few alterations, which in my very humble judgment might be made with advantage to the Institution, and have noticed any injudicious regulations, which in the multiplicity of their business, and the difficulties of managing so extensive an Establishment, may have escaped the notice of the Committee of Fifteen; I cannot have a doubt, should my observations be thought to have any foundation, that those Members of the Incorporated Society, through whose unremitting care and assiduity the present good state of those Schools is so much to be attributed, and who have nothing more at heart than their perfection, will favourably receive the Observations which I have taken the liberty of making with freedom in the course of my Report.

(Signed) J. Cornwell,
Sec^y to the Board of Education.

REPORT of STRANGFORD CHARTER SCHOOL, visited by
the Rev. Mr. WILDE, 9th November.

Tasks of Enquiry into the state of Strangford
Charter School.

ANSWERS.

1st. Health, appearance, and cleanliness of
children.

1st. They appeared healthy, cleanly, decently
dressed, and orderly.

2d. Number in the school, how many of Roman
Catholic, how many of Protestant parents.

2d. Thirty-four boys; of whom 20, whose parents
are both Popish, 5 whose parents were of different
persuasions, 9 of Protestant parents.

3d. State of instruction, and progress in the
different branches.

3d. Carefully instructed in reading and writing,
arithmetic, in the Church Catechism, Man's Ex-
planation, and the Protestant Catechism.

4th. Employment of children out of school.

4th. Employed in working the farm and
garden.

5th. State of buildings, dormitories, infirmary,
workroom, working-room, dining-room, kitchen,
store, and whether adapted for their several uses.

5th. In good order, except the infirmary, which
the Master said was made use of but once in his
time; the school-room is also the working-room;
they dine in the kitchen.

6th. State of farm, its extent, and profits to the
Master.

6th. It consists of 22 acres in good condition, and
of considerable profit to the Master, but which he
said he could not ascertain.

7th. State of clothing, bedding, and furniture in
general.

7th. In good order.

8th. Diet of the children; and state of the pro-
visions and stores.

8th. Sturtevant for breakfast; fastment on Sun-
days and Thursdays, potatoes or bread and milk or
broth on the other days, for dinner; potatoes and
milk except on Sundays, on which days they got
bread, for supper. Good supply of provisions and
coals, stores in good order.

9th. Circumstances of the Master, whether he
devotes as perfect to the instruction of the children,
or is occupied entirely with the farm; names of
Master and Usher, and how long at the school.

9th. The Master appears to attend himself in
person, his name is Michael Clinton, has been
7 years Master; the Usher's name is Edward Duan,
has been 9 years Usher.

10th. General observations.

10th. Some good writers; answered very well in
Catechism. The only work they do in the school
is knitting, and they make their own stockings, and
very well. The Master appears very well adapted
to his employment.

(Signed) R. Wilde,
Diocesan Schoolmaster
of Down.

ABSTRACT of a REPORT 1898

SCHOOL.	Masters, and Number of Years in the Situation.	Salary.	Allowance for Firing.	Allowance for Soap and Candles.	No of Children in the School.	Religion of Parents.					Orphan and Fostering.	Eloped within Year.	Health of the Children.
						Baptist.	Roman Catholic.	United Free Will.	Presbyterian.	Religion of Parents unknown.			
SCHOOLS for BOYS.													
CASTLE DERMOT, County Kildare	J. Connolly - 14 years Master	£ 22. £ 5 Bounty	£ 30.	£ 6.	40	43	18	4	-	1	-	-	8 feeble, 1 broken, 21 or 22 very ill.
KILKENNY	W. Talbot - 6 years	- D ^o -	£ 30.	£ 5.	71	51	-	15	4	3	1	1	1 sick, 1 broken, and very healthy.
The LINTOWN FACTORY, near Kildare	J. McKenna - 6 years	£ 40.	-	-	28	25	of R. Cath ^o Parents.					1 sick	All healthy and school.
NEW ROSS, County of Wexford	S. White - 2 years	£ 16.	£ 35. per m ^o . for Firing, Soap, and Candles.	-	57	34	-	20	1	2	-	-	2 had fever, 2 had fever, and healthy.
KILLOYRAN, County Waterford	H. Palmer - 3 years	£ 12. £ 5 Bounty	£ 30.	£ 5.	50	42	1	8	-	3	-	-	1 fever, 1 sick, and healthy.
CLONMEL, County Tipperary	W. Martin - 18 years	£ 30. £ 5 Bounty.	£ 30.	£ 10.	46	31	13	10	-	-	-	-	1 fever, 1 sick, and healthy.
CASHILL, County Tipperary	Master's place vacant.	- - -	-	-	75	37	14	14	-	10	7	-	1 fever, 1 sick, and healthy.
INNISHANNON, County Cork	J ^o Carr - 6 years	£ 12. £ 5 Bounty	£ 30 13	£ 4. 10.	66	37	-	17	-	-	-	1	1 fever, 1 sick, and healthy.
DUNMANWAY, County Cork	W. Norwood - 12 years	£ 12. £ 5 Bounty	£ 15	£ 5.	49	41	-	3	-	4	-	-	1 fever, 1 sick, and healthy.
CASTLE MARTYR, County Cork	Th ^o Watts - 5 years	£ 12. £ 5 Bounty	£ 30.	£ 10. 7 6	34	27	-	7	-	-	-	-	All very healthy.
SHANNON GROVE School - Lt Limerick	Edw ^o Hall - 8 years	£ 45. £ 5 Bounty.	£ 30.	£ 15. 10.	61	44	-	14	-	3	-	-	1 fever, 1 sick, and healthy.
STRADALLY, Queen's County	R. Shaw - 5 years	£ 12. £ 5 Bounty	£ 25.	£ 5 10.	46	16	3	15	-	3	8	-	All healthy.
CLONTARF School and Infirmary, near Dublin	H. Hampton - 10 years	£ 24. £ 15. Bounty	30 Tons of Coals Applied.	£ 30.	145	34	40	61	14	1	-	-	32 in the Infirmary, 15 in the school.
SCHOOLS for GIRLS.						751	435	87	179	17	30	13	
CHARLEVILLE, County Cork	John Gray - 3 years	£ 24. £ 5. Bounty	£ 34 2 6	£ 10.	58	33	2	14	-	3	1	1	1 confirmed, 1 broken, and 1 healthy.
NEWPORT, County Tipperary	J. Hickson - 4 years	£ 22. £ 5. Bounty	£ 30.	£ 12.	67	36	12	13	-	6	-	-	All very healthy.
DUNKERRIN, Kings County	A. Achelon - 3 years	£ 16. £ 5. Bounty	£ 18	£ 10.	50	30	6	9	-	5	-	-	1 sick, and 1 healthy.
BAGGOT STREET, City of Dublin	M ^o Merry - 47 yrs.	£ 22. £ 12. Bounty	30 Tons of Coals Applied.	£ 30.	64	35	5	16	3	3	-	-	1 sick.
ARKLOW, County Wicklow	Mrs. O'Brien - 20 years	£ 18. £ 5. Bounty	£ 34 9 6	£ 10.	45	15	7	11	5	4	0	-	1 confirmed, 1 broken, and 1 healthy.
NURSERIES.						276	154	38	51	8	27	3	
SHANNON GROVE, County Limerick	W. Spaulding - One Month	£ 20. £ 5. Bounty	£ 30	£ 15.	66	28	7	10	-	9	8	-	1 confirmed, 1 broken.
MONASTEREVIN, County Kildare	Edw ^o Kinley - 3 years	£ 22. £ 5. Bounty	£ 45. 10.	£ 30.	124	49	18	25	-	11	-	-	12 in the school, 1 fever, 1 sick, and 1 healthy.
CHARLEMONT STREET, City of Dublin	P. Crawford - 9 years	£ 24. £ 15. Bounty	35 Tons of Coals Applied.	No fixed Allowance.	101	25	17	35	-	6	-	-	12 fever, 12 broken, 12 in the school.
						898	472	60	75	-	34	6	

RECAPITULATION

13 Schools for Boys, containing	-	-	-	751
5 D ^o - for Girls, containing	-	-	-	276
3 Nurseries, containing	-	-	-	297
	-	-	-	1,324

The CHARTER SCHOOLS visited by JOHN CONNELLY, Esquire.

Date of Visit.	No. of Pupils.	Manner of Employment.	Education.	Charge to the Master for Labour.	Allowance to the Master for Food.	Land.	Rent paid to the Society by Master for his Farm.	Number of Cows kept.	Allowance to Apothecary for Attendance and Medicines.	Number of Scholars.	Deficiencies.
St. Charles in the Clonliffe road near the Clonliffe.	15	Spinning, Carding, and Knitting.	Pretty well attended to.	£. 30.	4d per day for each child.	10 acres.	£. 12.	4 Milch Cows.	No certain Allowance.	1	A Dining-hall, Working room, & proper latrines.
Very good	34	Working in the Garden.	Very well attended to.	£. 34.	- D ^o -	20 acres.	£. 10.	8 Milch Cows.	£. 13.	3	A good Infirmary.
Very badly	18	Manufacturing Cardboard and Paper.	Appeared well attended to.	None.	£. 4 per acre for each lot of Diet and Clothing.	3 acres.	No Rent.	-	-	Omitted in Report.	An Infirmary; Boundary Walls out of repair.
Good	30	Manufacturing metal bars, and picking Oakum.	Remarkably well attended to.	£. 42. 15.	4d per day.	30 acres.	£. 10. 10.	5 Milch Cows.	£. 10.	3	A good Infirmary.
Very good	19	Knitting, Spinning, Gardening.	Admirably well conducted.	£. 37. 10.	- D ^o -	26 acres.	£. 20.	7 Milch Cows.	£. 15.	Omitted in Report.	Nothing deficient.
Very good	24	Gardening, Farming, and Spinning.	Well attended to.	£. 36. 20.	- D ^o -	24 acres.	£. 21. 12.	5 Milch Cows.	£. 10.	2	Dining-hall, a good Infirmary. House too small for the present number.
Partly good	25	- - -	Well attended to.	£. 26. 5.	- D ^o -	22 acres.	not known.	-	£. 10.	2	A good Infirmary.
Good	22	Spinning Wool and Knitting.	Well attended to.	£. 23.	- D ^o -	40 acres.	£. 20.	7 Milch Cows.	No certain Allowance.	2	A good Privy.
Uncommonly good.	26	Wooling and Spinning.	Very well attended to.	£. 36. 15.	- D ^o -	18 acres.	£. 3. 6.	15	No certain Allowance.	2	A Privy, a Dining-hall, new flooring.
Uncommonly good.	20	Spinning, Knitting, Gardening.	Very well attended to.	£. 25. 20.	- D ^o -	20 acres.	£. 15.	5	-	2	Nothing.
Very good	35	Working in the Garden.	Seriously well attended to.	- - -	- D ^o -	26 acres.	15 s. per acre.	18	No fixed Allowance.	3	An Infirmary, a Pump, a good Privy.
Very good	25	- - -	Very well attended to.	- - -	4d per diem.	20 acres.	£. 20.	5	£. 11. 7. 6.	2	Sixteen waste rooms.
Very good	125	- - -	Remarkably well attended to.	- - -	4 1/2 d per diem.	9 acres.	£. 36.	5	-	6	A Dining-hall.
Very good	25	Spinning, Knitting, Carding.	Very well attended to.	£. 10.	4d per diem.	15 acres.	£. 15.	7	No fixed Allowance.	2	A Dining-hall, an Infirmary, Boundary Walls, a Pump. House too small.
Very good	15	Spinning and Knitting.	Very well attended to.	£. 19. 20.	- D ^o -	20 acres.	-	6	-	2	A Dining-hall, an Infirmary.
Very good	15	Spinning and Knitting.	Remarkably well conducted.	£. 37. 10.	- D ^o -	20 acres.	£. 9.	5	£. 15.	2	Nothing.
Reasonably good.	30	Plain work.	Admirably well attended to.	£. 37. 10.	5 1/2 d per diem.	None.	-	-	£. 30.	2	Nothing.
Very good	25	Spinning, Needlework, Knitting.	Well attended to.	£. 40.	4d per diem.	20 acres.	16 s. per acre.	5	£. 20.	2	Infirmary; House too small, and out of repair.
Partly good	48	A few Knitting.	- - -	No Charge.	- D ^o -	None.	-	-	No fixed Allowance.	9	-
Very good	70	- - -	Well attended to.	D ^o	- D ^o -	None.	-	-	£. 28. 15.	10	-
Very bad (Glen).	75	- - -	- - -	D ^o	5 1/2 d per diem.	None.	-	-	£. 30.	2	No Dining-hall; a better Infirmary wanted, and a large School-room.
785											
						365 acres.			110	14	

Oysters and Foundry - - - - - 75
 Of Persons both Protestant - - - - - 117
 Of D^o - one of whom was Protestant - - - - - 179
 Of Persons both of whom were Roman Catholics - - - - - 722
 Religion of Persons not known of - - - - - 25

1,075
 1,075

Appendix, N° 9.

When children were reclaimed by their parents in any moderate time after their dismissal, the practice of the Committee at Fifteen for some time past has been to yield to the parents' solicitations, conscious that, if refused, their dissatisfaction would induce them to become very troublesome to the Master and Mistresses of the Schools to which their children should be sent for education; a circumstance that must obviously have a tendency to increase the number of discharges, and thus defeat the ends of the Institution: and the Committee were the more readily induced to adopt this mode of proceeding, from a conviction, that a number of children faithful to supply their Schools will be voluntarily offered by parents, from whom no such interference is to be feared.

Applications from parents to receive children who have been a considerable time in the Schools, are coupled with, when the children are affected with consumptions or confirmed bad health, when their conduct is unmanageably bad, or when a change of circumstances in the parents renders them obviously incompetent to make a more ample provision for their children than the Establishment of the Society can promise. But applications from parents to receive children, for the obvious purpose of bringing them back to the Popish religion, are seldom, if ever made; and if made, would certainly be refused.

(Signed) By order,
Jas. Adair, Secy.

December 7th, 1808,
Incorporated Society's House.

Appendix, N° 10.

To The COMMISSIONER of the BOARD of EDUCATION, appointed to report upon
the CHARTER SCHOOLS.

I congratulate the Board upon the flourishing state of the Charter Schools of Ireland. Beside the satisfaction which we receive from the prospect of having a number of useful subjects added to the community, we must be gratified by having it now power to evince to the Government of the United Kingdom, that the education of children in these Schools is efficacious, practical, free from bigotry, and in every respect such as to put it beyond the reach of private delamation and public censure. When our Report passes through the hands of Government to the Public at large, it will be compared with Mr. Howard's just representation of these Schools at a former period; this comparison will give an irrefragable proof of the gradual and increasing attention which is now paid to the lowest classes of people in Ireland. This improvement is owing to the sagacity and perseverance of the Committee of Fifteen, who have wisely entrusted part of the superintendence of the Charter Schools to respectable gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood. By these and by other means pointed out in our Report, nearly all the Charter Schools in Ireland have been brought to a high state of regularity; the few instances to the contrary which have been reported to the Board, will of course produce reformation; and their being reported to us is an internal and indubitable evidence, that the Reports of Dr. Beaumont and Mr. Cornelle are not merely an echo of the representations of the Committee of Fifteen or of Local Committees.

I shall now proceed to suggest to the Committee a few hints for farther improvement of the Protestant Charter Schools; and, first, as to the buildings.

Buildings.]—In most places, infirmaries are wanting; in many, dining-rooms and work-shops. To supply these defects, it is necessary that serious conversation with buildings should be consulted; and it appears to me, that a worthy and ingenious member of our Board, Mr. Whitlaw, might be enabled to furnish proper plans and estimates for these purposes, if he were supplied from the country with rough drawings of the present buildings, and of the ground on which they stand. Wherever any difficulty occurs, it will be necessary to find an architect, to examine the buildings on the spot. It would be superfluous to add, that whenever I can be of use, my services are at the disposal of the Committee.

The gentlemen of the Local Committees will in all cases superintend, will provide proper oversight, and will inform the Committee of Fifteen of the local prices of materials and of work.

Building Additions.]—In all additions to buildings, after a plan has been approved of, it is better to employ masons by the day than by the piece; because the junction of the new and old work requires particular care, and this care cannot be expected from workmen engaged by task, and because defects in this part of the business are easily concealed, and cannot be easily rectified.

With respect to infirmaries, it may be observed, that the mode of ventilation should be attended to with care, avoiding the extremes of closeness and heat, on the one hand, and of cold and thorough drafts of wind, on the other.

Proper

Proper supplies of water should also be provided, not by ordinary wooden pumps, but by strong iron pumps, that should not require frequent repairs.

Diet.]—The present dietary has been proved to be excellent, by the test of all possible tests, the health and strength of the children. It has been said that they uniformly prefer potatoes to wheaten bread; perhaps quantity in this case compensates for quality. With respect to flannel, there is reason to believe, that food which passes down the throat without mastication, is neither so agreeable nor so wholesome as that which undergoes sufficient mastication: It has also been said, that the flannel has been laid aside in many places, because it promotes cutaneous diseases; for this however there does not appear to be sufficient foundation; for our Report states that eaten bread is used in shape of these Schools, and at the same time it is stated, that even in those but few boys were infected with any cutaneous disease. It might however become a useful subject of experiment and enquiry, which it is in the power of the Board to prosecute with very little trouble, and with great and permanent advantage to the public.

Religious Instruction.]—This in almost every School fully answers and sometimes surpasses expectation; the Catechists most laudably attend their duty, and their labours are successful. The Tract called, "*The Protestant Catechist*" had been omitted in many places, it is now entirely discarded. After all that has been said by others, I shall in no few words as possible express my own sentiments; it is my duty to do so, or I should decline the subject altogether. The highest authority that public education and private character can create, has sanctioned the opinion, "That whatever a good parent of the higher ranks should do for the religious instruction of his own children, should be done for the poor." This benevolent and paternal sentiment I am reluctantly obliged to question. Children of opulent parents have their minds cultivated by various knowledge; they have abundant sources of instruction from books and conversation; they are thus taught to discriminate, and even at an early age to reason. At a Charter School, the Children are with great propriety kept separate from society, and no books get into their hands but such as their Masters chuse to give them, they should therefore be taught dogmatically. The doctrines of our church should most certainly be early impressed on their memories, and they should be made acquainted with the nature and tendency of those errors against which we protest; but I would by no means prepare them to be disputants, were they capable of entering the lists; I should fear that they might hurt from the hive a swarm of Sectaries.

The absurdities of Popery are to be glaring "that to be hated, they need but to be seen." But for the peace and prosperity of this country, the misguided Papist should not be rendered odious, he should rather be pointed out as an object of compassion; his ignorance should not be imputed to him as a crime; nor should it be presupposed that those whose tenets are erroneous, cannot have their lives in the right. "Thank God! that I am a Protestant," should be a mental thanksgiving, not a public boast.

General Instruction.]—Writing, reading, and arithmetic, are the standing objects of attention. Of these, writing, except in one or two instances, is well taught, reading not quite so well, and arithmetic less generally and perhaps less successfully than might be expected; yet of all the common acquirements of which the young mind is capable, arithmetic is the most useful; its rules are logical, their foundation is laid in immutable truth, their development excites and gratifies early curiosity, and it is impossible to have learned the higher rules of arithmetic under a good Master, without having the general powers of the mind improved; and what end can be proposed more advantageous to society in the education of the poor, than to give them good sense, and reasoning minds? To make the poor good and wise, and tractable, give them sufficient powers of discernment, and they will discern their real interests amidst the sophistry of those who endeavour to mislead them.

Books.]—To form the judgement and influence the feelings of the children, beside the instruction of their Masters, proper books must be employed. I have been told, that in some Schools the Greek and Roman Histories are forbidden; such abridgements of these histories as I have seen are certainly improper; to inculcate democracy and a foolish boisterous after undisciplined liberty, is not necessary in Ireland. But there are many other books which may be advantageously permitted; I shall presume to mention the following: "*Burton's*" beautiful "*Hymns*," "*Moral Annals*," and "*Butler's Arithmetic*," which is full of solid useful facts, adapted to every period of their future lives; also "*Butler's Geography*," with any other compendium of Geography that mentions the products of different countries.

It is often said in England, that an Irishman does not know his right hand from his left; let our poor children be taught the cardinal points of the compass, let them learn to know the polestar, and three or four of the constellations, the causes of day and night, and the annual motion of the earth; even Caliban is proud of these acquirements. The principles of draining, abridged, and similar parts of agricultural knowledge, applicable to the situation of the lower classes of the people, may be advantageously taught.

The children should see specimens of the common poisonous plants and minerals, and antidotes should be pointed out to them.

For their amusement, stories inculcating piety and morality, and industry, should be admitted. But every thing that leads to reflection and adventure should be carefully avoided. The attention should be turned as much as possible to sober realities; for instance, the habit of estimating measurement

should be early taught, it enlarges and occupies the mind, and is of daily use in every situation of life. A competent portion of what is here mentioned might be taught by Masters visiting these Schools from time to time, without much trouble or expense.

Employment.]—To find proper employment for children is a desideratum not yet attained, but it may be approached. It is always in the power of the Master to encourage gardening, it is profitable to him, and beneficial to his pupils; nurseries of trees are still better sources of employment and of profit than common gaming. Boys take an interest in what at the same time occupies their minds, and employ their limbs; this interest will grow up with them, and may by degrees supplant that hatred for trees, which it is said subsists in Ireland.

Knitting and spinning are totally unfit and unprofitable for boys, weaving is a healthful exercise if not followed with too much assiduity; the Sax mills now establishing in Ireland will soon supply materials every where. Is it to be supposed that the legislature will refuse to supply looms?

The boys should not work more than three hours a day. Looms for cotton and woollen goods should of course be employed in some places, instead of those for weaving narrow sucking and coarse cloth.

Stocking weaving instead of knitting should be introduced; netting and weaving lath-cord, cartons, hats, and fringe for furniture, might be tried. Basket-making is a good employment; shoe-making is already taught, and it may be more generally introduced, for shoes are becoming every day more common in Ireland. The hours for play in the schools are not sufficient, ball-playing, govt, and cricket, and all manly sports, should be encouraged: "Mens sana in corpore sano" is the description of a useful citizen. A book should be kept, stating privately the graces, merits, faults and progress of every boy in every school: from each a certain number should be selected every year. And different schools should be established, either upon the present or upon a new foundation, to breed boys to different occupations; servants, shoemakers, cabinet-makers, clerks, merchants, surveyors, schoolmasters, parish clerks and choristers, and soldiers, who must soon from their acquirements become sergeants, and might then by their education be brought forward in society. It was thus that the Jesuits made their pupils superior to those in any other seminary on the Continent. "Fas est ab hoste doceri."

In all cases the work-boy and his Master should have part of the profit of their industry; and surely the Master should be encouraged to look forward, as he grows old, to a permanent establishment for life.

Consolidation of Schools.]—Upon the whole, the greatest improvement that could be made in these schools, would be to reduce their number; four schools containing from six to seven hundred, according to local circumstances, would answer all the ends proposed by the present diffused establishments. The superintendence of these schools would be easy and effectual.

That discipline by which armies are governed, which cannot take place in the management of a few boys, might be introduced amongst numbers; the division into small bodies, with the system of gradal subordination, and promotion from merit, would induce habits of submission and emulation, which would be carried from the school into every situation where the boys might afterwards be placed.

It would be practicable to send a Master in relation to these schools for a fortnight twice a year, to teach various useful parts of knowledge, some of which are before-mentioned. From the inspection made by incidental reflection, the bent of each boy's disposition might be learned, and his proper destination might be ascertained. A useful and cheap apparatus might be had for this purpose, and a proper master be found, who should not aim at teaching more than what is obviously useful. Were this effected, Protestant apprentices would soon be in such high request, as to make it an object of competition amongst the parents of the poor to have their children admitted into Charter Schools, and then by degrees the foolish prejudice against this mode of education would be eradicated, a circumstance which might in itself be of very high advantage to Ireland.

(Signed)

Richard Lovell Edgeworth.

November 8th, 1808.

Appendix, N° 11.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop, Noblemen, Bishops, Judges, Gentry and Clergy of this Your Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, whose names are hereunto subscribed,

Sheweth;

That in many places of this kingdom there are great tracts of mountain and coarse land, of ten, twenty or thirty miles in length, and of a considerable breadth, almost universally inhabited by Papists; and that in most parts of the same, and more especially in the parishes of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, the Papists far exceed the Protestants of all sorts in number.

That

That the generality of the Pagan Natives appear to have very little stock or knowledge of Religion, but what they implicitly take from their Clergy, to whose guidance in such matters, they seem wholly to give themselves up, and thereby are kept not only in gross ignorance, but in great dissipation to your sacred Majesty and Government, so that if some effectual method be not made use of to instruct these great numbers of people in religion and loyalty, there seems to be very little prospect but that superstition, idolatry, and dissipation to your Majesty, and to your Royal posterity, will from generation to generation be propagated amongst them.

Among the ways proper to be taken for the converting and civilizing these poor deluded people, and bringing them (through the blessing of God) in time, to be good Christians and faithful subjects, one of the most necessary, and without which all others are like to prove ineffectual, has always been thought to be, that a sufficient number of English Protestant Schools be erected and established, wherein the children of the Irish Natives might be instructed in the English Tongue, and the fundamental principles of true Religion, to both which they are generally great strangers.

In pursuance hereof, the Parish Ministers throughout the kingdom have generally endeavoured, and often with some expence to themselves, to provide Masters for such schools within their respective parishes, as the law requires them to do; but the richer Papists commonly refusing to send their children to such schools, and the poorer, which are much the greater number, not being able to pay the accustomed salary, as the law directs, for their children's schooling, such Schoolmasters, where they have been placed, have seldom been able to subsist; and in most places, faithless Masters are discouraged from undertaking such an employment. Nor is it (we conceive) to be expected, that the assistance of the Protestant Clergy upon their respective benefices, will ever be a sufficient remedy for this growing evil, if some effectual encouragement be not given to such English Protestant Schools.

To the intent, therefore, that the youth of this kingdom may generally be brought up in the principles of true religion and loyalty in all succeeding generations,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, most humbly beseech your Majesty, that out of your great goodness, you would be pleased to grant your Royal Charter for incorporating such persons as your Majesty shall think fit, and enabling them to accept of gifts, benefactions and lands, to such a value as your Majesty in your great wisdom shall think to be proper; that the same may be employed under such rules and directions as your Majesty shall approve of, for the supporting and maintaining such Schools as may be erected in the most necessary places, where the children of the poor may be taught gratis.

And we are the more encouraged to make this humble application, from the good success which the same method has already had, and (through God's blessing) we hope will further have, among your Majesty's subjects of North Britain;

And also in some measure by what we have seen already done in this Kingdom in some few places, where such Schools have been erected, and maintained at the private expence of charitable persons.

We humbly submit ourselves to your Majesty's great wisdom and goodness, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated this 47th day of

April 1730.

Edw. Armagh,
Tho. Wyndham, C.
J. Dublin,
Thos. Cahel,
Edw. Toun,
Kilmar,
Boscommon,
Cavan,
Meenrath,
Belmont,
Kerry,
Netterville,
Charlemont,
Tyrone,
Daneverson,
Monrathel,
Ra. Greath,
Wells Kildare,
J. Clapham,
N. Rapping,
C. Kildare,
H. Derry,
C. Dismore,
Jed Kilmore,
Ant Cloufert,
W. Limerick,
H. Clonas,
R. Elphas,

Athenree,
Howth,
Santry,
Altham,
McGomery,
Southwell,
J. Reynolds,
Tho' Dalton,
J. Caulfield,
P. Bernard,
I. Peckington,
G. Gore,
M. Ward,
Mama. Coghill,
R. Capt,
J. Lindisy,
J. Coghill,
W. Vasey,
G. McCutney,
J. Caulfield,
H. Hawy,
Ant. Malone,
R. Parkinson,
Tho' Medycroft,
Jo. Rochfort,
T. Taylor,
R. Blakeny,
Wm Stannus,

Sam. Whithead,
A' Wexley,
J. Souererville,
W. Handcock,
N. Aylward,
Ant' blupherd,
W. Wall,
Toby Caulfield,
Maw Crosby,
Ant. Shepherd,
N. Clements,
T. Staunton,
R. Warburton,
R. St George,
N. Mahon,
Hum. Butler,
T. Nesbitt,
T. Fortescue,
W. Adon,
H. Bayle,
J. Bingham,
R. Maude,
T. Butler,
Eph. Dawson,
Tho. Newcomen,
Edw. Cronin,
Owen Wynne,
Pryce Huthings,

A. Lambert,
J. Staunton,
A' Dolba,
G. Houghton,
T. Peasins,
R. French,
R. Napper,
I. Eyre,
R. Gore,
J. Manly,
T. Meredith,
T. Trotter,
I. Folliott,
H. Sandford,
R. Dalton,
A' Hill,
H. Dickson,
H. Hamblin,
T. Burgh,
H. Bagham,
J. Burke,
J. Barrington,
H. King,
R. Pigne,
Gust. Hume,
Ant. Gore,
Tho' North,
D. Chingnean,

W. Percival,

W. Percival, Dean of Emly.
A. Alcock, Dean of Lifford.
W. Crell, Dean of Leighlin.
Tho^s Smith, Archdeacon of Glendelagh,
W. Gore, Dean of Down.
W. Smith, Dean of Ardfer.
Jas^s Ward, Dean of Cloyne.
R. Gibbons, Rector of Rahmany.
W. Jackson, Rector of St. John's Dublin.
Jas. Marsh, Dean of Kilmare.
Chas^s Whittingham, Archdeacon of Dublin.
E. Synges, Chan^s of St. Patrick's Dublin.
Ans^s Dopping, Dean of Clonsilla.
N. Synges, Rector of the Cathedral of Tadm.
Tho^s Wells, Archdeacon of Achomoy.

J. Wynne, Rector of St. Andrews Dublin.
Ch. Eds, Archdeacon of Ardmore.
John Ambrose, Rector of St. Michael's, Dublin.
W. Williamson, Archdeacon of Kildare.
Giles Eyre, Dean of Killaloe.
W. Usher, Archdeacon of Clonsilla.
Rob^t Gratton, Minister of St. Bridget's Dublin.
W. Cotterell, Dean of Raphoe.
L. Saurin, Dean of Ardagh.
Jas^s Keag, Prebendary of Tipper, Dublin.
John Hall, Rector of Ardaraugh, Derry.
John Owen, Rector of Boveagh, Derry.
Rae Dougal, Chan^s of St. Patrick's Dublin.
H. Hill, Treasurer of Ardmore.
John Madden, Vicar of St. Anne Dublin.

Appendix, N^o 12.

RETURN of CHARTER SCHOOL APPRENTICES.

From * Mr. Nelson's Returns, of 196 children apprenticed (from 11 Schools) 24 eloped from their services; 35 enlisted in the army or navy; one relapsed to Popery; 30 were ill-treated by their Masters, or of doubtful conduct; and the remaining 101 were reported as doing well.

Returns, though apparently not so accurate as those of Mr. Nelson's, have been very lately received from the Masters of Schools, of 895 Apprentices: Of these 48 eloped; 17 enlisted in the army or navy; 129 ill-treated by their masters, or of doubtful conduct; and the remaining 695 are reported as in general doing well.

Incorporated Society's House,
19th Dec. 1809.

* The person lately employed by the Incorporated Society to superintend the conduct and treatment of children apprenticed from their Schools.

Correct Copies of Appendixes to the Report on the Charter Schools,

J. CORNEILLE,

Sec^y to the Commissioners.

28th March 1809.